FBIS DAILY REPORT

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FOREIGN MINISTERS ADDRESS OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Honduras' Paz Barnica

PA191840 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Speech by Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica at the OAS General Assembly in Washington on 18 November -- recorded]

[Excerpts] This 12th period of ordinary sessions of the General Assembly finds the OAS experiencing one of the most difficult moments in its history. The outlook is so somber that if I had to describe it I would dare to say that this situation could not be any other but a crisis which extends to the most varied fields of America's international acitivity.

We are facing a financial and political crisis and, even more seriously, we are confronting an institutional crisis. Nevertheless, we must admit that this distressing situation is to a great extent a reflection of the generalized crisis that is affecting the world and therefore, our continent.

Peace should be based on justice and justice can only be expressed through law. Inspired by this, on 23 March 1982 before the OAS Permanent Council I had the honor of presenting on behalf of the Honduran Government an initiative to internationalize peace in Central America. Its first point proposes the end of the arms race and the reduction of weapons to the levels that are strictly needed to defend sovereignty and territorial integrity and to maintain public order. I admit that in this aspect the Honduran proposal might seem too ambitious and optimistic. Nevertheless, events show that, with all its imperfections, international law is the best defense and the sole effective means to maintain peace among states.

On 27 January 1982, Dr Roberto Suazo Cordova, constitutional president of my country, took office before the honorable presence of several illustrious and distinguished presidents and chiefs of government of American countries. Paradoxically, this government, which is the result of the legitimately expressed will of the people and whose essential objectives are the consolidation of democracy in the country and the promotion of international peace and cooperation, has since its beginning been affected by external problems resulting from the abnormal situations some neighboring countries are experiencing. The upheaval in the fraternal Republic of El Salvador and the expectations derived from the establishment of a new regime in Nicaragua have produced a constant and increasing flow of refugees towards Honduras whose current number exceeds 30,000 people.

Despite the various effects which this distressing situation has on the lives of the Honduran people, we have accepted it as an obligation imposed by hospitality and the humanitarianism that has always characterized my country. The refugees are mostly people who leave their countries with only the clothes on their backs, fleeing from destruction and death and, in other cases, from repressive and indiscriminate persecution. It is painful to see that this humanitarian attitude of my people and government seems to have been misinterpreted by those who want to view the exercise of democracy in Honduras as a threat. That unjustified belief has been accompanied by a verbal offensive against my country and, even worse, by a systematic attitude of hostility and actions which seek and promote the destabilization of our government. These actions have been duly reported to the Permanent Council of this organization so that the American community of nations will be aware of this situation.

This reaction is even more difficult to understand when one sees that on many occasions and in all forums where it has been able to do so, the Honduran Government has reiterated that the essential goal of its foreign policy is the strengthening of peace and security in the continent, especially in Central America, through absolute respect of the principle of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other states and the people's right to self-determination in accordance with what is established in their own laws and the OAS Charter.

In this regard, the Honduran Government is firmly determined to strengthen the measures needed to maintain an absolute and practical neutrality in relation with the internal conflicts being experienced by several countries of the region. To this end, it reiterates in this forum its willingness to hold a dialogue with them so that normality will return to Central America. This willingness has been repeatedly shown in a tangible manner and with specific actions, as is evident from the visit that I made to Managua on 12 November on a peace mission to hold intense, frank and cordial talks with the highest leaders of that fraternal country in the search of an honorable coexistence based on dialogue as an appropriate channel for mutual understanding.

Mr President, we believe that the democratization process in each of the countries of the region is the cornerstone upon which Central American peace can be based. Peace in Central America can only be firmly based on internal political understanding, on internal reconciliation of the societies which are deeply divided due to the abandonment of the democratic principles which stem from the dignity inherent in humanity. Recognition and respect of the peoples' self-determination must be a reality so that there will be a lasting peace in Central America. In other words, peace in Central America is deeply linked to political organization, on the basis of effective exercise of representative democracy as established in the OAS Charter. Therefore, the concepts of peace and democracy are indissolubly united.

Mr President, the distressing events in the South Atlantic in May and June have, perhaps with justified cause, led to the questioning of the structures and effectiveness of the OAS in preventing and solving the armed conflicts which affect an American country. Two of the essential principles of the system have been placed in doubt. They are the solidarity which should exist among the countries of America and the procedures to adopt collective defense measures in the case of aggression. There has been talk of the need to undertake a complete reorganization of this organization with the consequent reform of all its legal instruments. In this regard, the advisability of creating some kind of organization comprised only by the Latin American countries has been contemplated.

It cannot be denied that the armed conflict between Argentina and the United Kingdom showed Latin America's inability to effectively and rapidly act in the fulfillment of obligations established in the Charter and the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty. Nevertheless, it cannot be denied that the ineffectiveness was more our countries' than the organization's.

## Panama's Amado

PA210635 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 18 Nov 82 pp 10-A, 8-B

[Speech by Panamanian Foreign Minister Juan Jose Amado at the 12th OAS General Assembly in Washington on 17 November]

[Excerpt] The dream of the liberator [Simon Bolivar], which was a virtuous legacy of opportunities, has not fully materialized, and the reproaches for not having managed to capitalize on those idealistic historical resources, that foundation and that support for the principle of peaceful coexistence fall on no one but ourselves.

For this reason, Mr President, our delegation feels that at this point and above all in view of the serious problems that constantly threaten continental peace, and due to the distortions and pressures that occur in the area of world politics, a search for initiatives which strengthen the OAS is inevitable. In the same way, the establishment of new goals and objectives within the inter-American system aimed at guaranteeing continental peace, respect and nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other states, hemispheric solidarity, economic independence and the social liberation of the peoples, regional political stability and the consolidation of formulas, systems and actions intended to strengthen the unequivocal concepts framed by the considerations of a new world economic order cannot be delayed.

Our organization is undoubtedly immersed in a profound crisis of goals and structures. However, in the face of such a situation, the member countries must find those alternatives and operational designs that in the short term will raise it to the level of a most effective inter-American forum, a site for the discussion and creation of viable mechanisms intended to generate solutions to any regional problem. The Panamanian delegation feels that this general assembly is the suitable mechanism for taking actions in this direction and, therefore, for undertaking the unpostponable task of making the inter-American system more effective. We also harbor the hope that by the end of this meeting some agreements or measures will have emerged to restore the trust and prestige that should characterize the OAS.

We express these views with high enthusiasm and fervent optimism, hoping that this speech will generate at least some solutions to the very serious and complex problems that characterize hemispheric reality. In addition to any partial results and consequences of the good faith that we may manage to impress on the collective will, however, we can and should attain the reestablishment of a solid foundation in order to continue holding a permanent and constructive dialogue. We are fully convinced that when disagreements are exaggerated to extreme positions of open confrontation, the possibility of reaching sensible and objective understandings is removed. The reestablishment of a constructive dialogue, accompanied by understanding and tolerance, will make our future less uncertain. It will also turn the OAS into a progressive instrument with the ability to take an active role in the development of inter-American relations.

The breakdown of the area's individual and collective security has forced the countries of this hemisphere to consider the need to guarantee their own independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity by increasing the technological capabilities of their military personnel and equipment. This great and uncontrolled arms race increases the chances that armed clashes will arise from those conflicts or geopolitical differences that already exist among several Latin American countries. Similarly, the existence of military forces that are far greater than merited by each country's real needs creates concern and unrest in the area. We cannot stand by idly and watch while resources that should be allocated to our countries' development are squandered. The only peaceful way that our countries can counteract the serious domestic conflicts inherent to this area in the current critical stage of seeking basic and integral development is by dedicating most of our limited resources to solving each community's basic problems and to correcting social imbalances. A serious approach to the solution to these basic problems, within a framework of freedom, democracy and respect for human rights, is the best guarantee of peace for our peoples.

The continent's political and socioeconomic situation, added to the weakened structure of the inter-American system -- the result of the Malvinas war -- reveals the imperative need to solidify regional cooperation agreements, in order to solve conflicts and to consolidate collective security that will guarantee the people's permanent sovereignty and self-development. Panama has, therefore, maintained a regional policy to promote fraternity and to seek peaceful solutions to existing problems. In this way, Panama is contributing, as a friend, in a sound and active forum to attain strengthened positions and agreements that can lead to detente in the area and to a greater harmonious integration of all peoples.

That is why Panama, within this framework and in line with its anticolonialist principles, reiterates its support for Argentina's inalienable sovereign rights over the Malvinas Islands. We have given and will continue to give all of our support to the Argentine people in their demand to recover sovereignty over the Malvinas. We will, therefore, support the initiatives presented by this friendly country to this honorable assembly. The OAS defense mechanism and collective security were shaken to their very roots by the incidents and development of the Malvinas war. We must strengthen that structure today and we can think of no better way to do this than by defending our truth, reiterating the necessary endorsement so that the Malvinas and Argentina will be integrated into a single and great nation.

Based on the same principle of seeking immediate solutions to existing conflicts on the continent, we wish to stress the need to put an end to the current conflict between Venezuela and Guyana over the Essequibo region. Panama believes that the solution to this problem should be based on direct and peaceful talks between the two parties. The two nations should honor pacts that they have signed, proving their political willingness to negotiate a solution that will be just and equal for both.

We believe that the same method should be used in dealing with the problem of Bolivia's landlocked position. Panama believes that the bordering countries should furnish Bolivia with an outlet to the sea, thereby contributing generously to peace, understanding and economic development in South America. Within these comprehensive formulas of continental brotherhood, we can find diverse alternatives based on the principles of dialogue and negotiations that can produce the desired effects contained in the peoples' ideals of community welfare.

Mr President, in this session we cannot exclude the difficult situation being experienced by the Central American countries. This area's drama is not only a result of individual unrest and of the anxieties of men who struggle unceasingly for personal and community improvement, but also reflects the conflicting characteristics of neighboring countries that adhere to different formulas in pursuit of the unchanging principles of independence, progress and social justice. We would like to tell our Central American brothers and their governments that we are motivated only by sincere and deep-rooted feelings of understanding and tolerance, as well as by an authentic and unselfish desire to work jointly on those formulas and measures within our reach to achieve immediate and lasting peace in every corner of each nation in this beautiful region.

Latin America, Mr President, has adequate and genuine mechanisms for strengthening its negotiating power, its hemispheric unity and its bargaining position in its efforts to achieve the necessary changes in the international economic system. Hence, the Latin American economic system has become one of the most representative forums among similar systems in the world, for it is not only a Latin American device for coordination, consultation and implementation; it also develops a common strategy for the region for the proper handling of its international economic relations.

We believe that the region's developing countries are in need of specific action that will permit them greater ability to market their main products in the industrialized countries, to strengthen the export prices for these products and to create the conditions necessary to stabilize their markets and supply. Meanwhile, we must support measures that can establish just and reasonable prices for the goods and services that our countries export, adhering to specific policies that will stabilize the income gained through these actions in order to design uniform and consistent plans for the benefit of the region's countries. These measures will help us to gain capital, with all of its power, for the efforts of the citizens of the Americas and they will create conditions permitting the adequate use of each country's natural resources.

Such adequate use of each country's natural resources should truly permit each country, as well as the area as a whole, to free itself of the outdated traditional systems reflected in the underdevelopment of the continent's countries.

Mr President, in this regard, Panama reiterates its position of continental fraternity, so that the advantageous geographic and topographical resources that characterize our isthmus can serve the area's best interests. That is why the Panama Canal will always be at the service of mankind in its peaceful international trade and economic development activities. The transition period established in the Torrijos-Carter treaties ends in the year 2000, when Panama will assume complete responsibility for operating and administering that vital waterway. In fulfilling these responsibilities, Panama will always cooperate to ensure that transit between the two oceans takes place under the best technological and economic conditions available in today's world. This will allow us to share the common benefit of this engineering masterpiece, under the conceptual consideration of the just and harmonious development of our country and the sister nations of the American continent. The canal should always be a peaceful instrument of development for both Panamanians and the international community.

These considerations also allow us to support SELA in its activities, as contained in the Panama declaration, based on the proper use of dialogue facilities to prevent actions or measures that would duplicate talks that could be held in other forums. That is why we should express our acknowledgement of and constant support for enterprises and organizations that are already in operation, such as:

The Multinational Banana Marketing Corporation (Comunbana)
The Latin American Energy Organization (Olade)
The Latin American Export Bank (Bladex)
The Caribbean Multinational Shipping Enterprise (Namucar)
Latin American Multinational Fertilizer Enterprise (Multifert)

I mention these, among others, because they are organizations that could abet and strengthen the necessary conditions for the structural solidity of the new world economic order. The consolidation of established economic systems and the fulfillment of existing agreements on technological exchange will be points of support for our attempt to break the frustrating inertia that constantly burdens us in the difficult task of national development.

Aspects involving the operation of transnational enterprises, foreign investment and technological exchange are points of reference from which we can obtain new and better ideas about the consolidation of multinational enterprises, maximal use and development of our technologies and, above all, our capacity to negotiate. That is why Panama advocates that the Andean Pact, the CACM, Caricom, LAFTA, and all of those development and trade systems that are so vital to the area's integration be strengthened. Initiatives seeking a continental discussion of the difficult debt and credit problems faced by our American states deserve full support.

The harsh economic realities that we must face responsibly should not be limits that will prevent or delay future stages in our domestic development. That is why we must establish uniform and fair policies, preconceived with the realistic goal of achieving effective cooperation in reviewing and systematizing, as best as possible, the fulfillment of existing credit commitments, as well as of the new financial requirements of developing nations. International financial cooperation must find new plans by which to eliminate the dark shadows on the horizons of many American countries, which must shoulder the heavy and sometimes untenable burden of paying their foreign debts.

The convocation of an assembly on cooperation and development, which we all agree is necessary, has been pending for years. However, despite Panama's interest in promoting this assembly, we must state to our distinguished colleagues that any decision on a definitive date should be linked with a summit meeting, because there is an indissoluble tie between the two.

These realities prompt us to support preparations for a meeting of American presidents, with the prudence, competence and conditions required by a meeting of this scope. Fifteen years have elapsed since the Puna del Este meeting. That long period, during which our America has passed through a series of undoubtedly far-reaching and sometimes grave events, fully justifies the convocation of a continental summit meeting. We must admit, however, that this summit meeting cannot be held without proper preparation, because it will demand agreements befitting the high expectations that it will arouse. We must, therefore, intensify our consultations at the foreign ministry level, to guarantee the success and efficacy befitting a meeting of American presidents.

Mr President, in view of the foregoing, and in accordance with our Bolivarian tradition, begun at the 1826 amphictyonic congress, Panama, as usual, hereby offers its services to act as host for a preparatory foreign ministers meeting whenever American countries see fit. This is further proof of our desire for Latin American unification and integration and an authentic expression of liberator Simon Bolivar's most cherished hopes.

We must face future obligations and commitments with the efficiency and speed demanded by our peoples. And in doing so, we must respond to the people's sound and logical desire for social betterment, economic development and political stability. The proper fulfillment of these responsibilities will be achieved when the area is devoid of warlike tensions, collective misunderstandings and the particular selfishness of those who can cooperate the most but are the least willing to do so.

Let us, therefore, recall the liberator's noble intentions and ideals. He envisaged our economic and political independence, inspired by his profound principles of regional integration, in a setting of cooperation, respect and freedom. These conditions can be obtained only by unifying our criteria and by consolidating the efforts required for the all-important mission of solidifying and strengthening the OAS's ideals and principles.

## Peru, Eduador on Border Problem

PA212207 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella has stressed that his country and Ecuador must open the necessary talks within the legal framework of the Rio de Janeiro protocol to continue demarcating their common border along a 178-km stretch in the Condor mountain range. According to Arias, Peru feels that border markings must be placed there.

During a speech to the second OAS General Assembly, the head of Peruvian diplomacy responded to his Ecuadorean colleague, Luis Valencia, who had asked at the assembly for a new discussion of the old border problem. According to Peru's viewpoint, this is unacceptable because this controversy has already been settled by a legal instrument, which is the Rio de Janeiro Treaty of 1942. Nevertheless, Arias did not deny Ecuador's navigation rights on the Amazon River, which he said are in fact enshrined in the Rio de Janeiro treaty.

The Peruvian foreign minister said that Peru is amenable to holding a frank and fraternal dialogue with Ecuador within the legal framework already in effect. He said that the demarcation of the common border is already 96-percent complete, and that the only portion remaining is this small stretch, which is already delimited and only lacks the border markings.

For his part, the Ecuadorean foreign minister demonstrated before the OAS that there is a territorial problem between the two countries and said that as long as this problem exists the processes of Andean integration and continental solidarity will not be fully achieved.

Finally, Arias said that the Peruvian people and government wish to maintain the best possible climate in their relations with Ecuador but cannot agree to a new discussion of the border problem, which was definitely settled by the Rio de Janeiro protocol.

Further on Peruvian Speech

PA201407 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella has said that there are two kinds of societies in America: One is superindustrialized and has international strategic interests, while the other includes a group of countries with various levels of development. Speaking to the delegates at the 12th OAS General Assembly in Washington, Arias Stella said that this situation, the effects of the Malvinas conflict, the new socio-economic reality in the region and other factors require a reorganization of the Latin American system.

The Peruvian foreign minister also said that all attempts to intervene for ideological reasons must be rejected. He called for the achievement of peace in Central America through dialogue.

Guatemala on Review of System

PA200123 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Washington (DPA) -- Eduardo Castillo Arriola, Guatemalan foreign affairs minister, said today that his government is absolutely opposed to any reform of the inter-American system that would exclude the United States.

My government feels there would be no viability or sense in an inter-American body without the participation, under equal terms, of a country that represents a large part of the so-called New World, Castillo said at noon today during a speech before the 12th OAS General Assembly.

Nevertheless, Castillo Arriola came out in favor of revising the system, noting that the lack of concrete implementation of reforms to the Charter, the protocol on reforms of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty, the convention on collective economic security and other instruments have resulted in growing dissatisfaction which has slowly undermined the work of the OAS.

The serious aggression suffered by Argentina and its blameworthy effects have plunged the system into a grave crisis. This is, so to speak, the latest link in a chain of institutional crises in the system which, besides deserving deep consideration during these sessions, leads each state to attend the sessions with the political determination to find bases to strengthen the system, Castillo added.

Paraguay on TIAR Reorganization

PY191632 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 19 Nov 82 p 10

[Text] Washington, 19 Nov (AFP) -- Paraguayan Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues today asked the 12th OAS General Assembly to reorganize the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty [TIAR] as a result of the war for the Malvinas.

"We are not quite convinced of the efficiency of a mechanism designed to serve other power structures under different circumstances, circumstances which time has been changing rather radically," Nogues said. He indicated that today's world was "exposed" and that "a lot is being said about ideological pluralism and peaceful coexistence."

Nogues stated his opposition to "the pretension of certain American states to exercise any kind of hegemony." He added: "In America we do not want some two, four or six nations that call themselves great while others queue up hoping that they will be allowed to graduate in the difficult subjects of politics and economy."

He pointed out that the worldwide economic crisis calls for unified action and stressed the significance of the negotiations for the sixth replenishment of IDB funds, negotiations which are taking place here. "Our countries urgently need the financial support which will allow them to overcome current difficulties. However, this sense of urgency is not shared at the highest political level of certain parties whose contributions are essential for institutions like the IDB," Nogues said, impling the United States. He added that "if the flow of financial resources from the Free World stops, the door will be left open for other funds tied to petty ideological interests."

HAVANA CITES COLOMBIAN CRITICISM OF U.S. AT OAS

PA200120 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo criticized the U.S. decision to side with Great Britain against Argentina during the Malvinas Islands conflict.

In an informal dialogue with delegates to the 12th OAS General Assembly in Washington, Lloreda said that the U.S. Government's tendency to handle its hemispheric relations in a bilateral way seriously harmed the Latin American security system during the Malvinas war.

Lloreda also proposed that Latin America and the Caribbean handle their problems separately from the United States. However, he did not support the U.S. Government's exclusion from the OAS.

'QUITO LETTER' ON HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUED ON 18 NOV

PA202217 Paris AFP in Spanish 1830 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Quito, 18 Nov (AFP) -- In a document entitled "The Quito Letter," approximately 30 Latin American political and democratic leaders today reiterated their criticism of dictatorships, expressed support for the democratic process and issued a call for peace in Central America.

The Latin American Human Rights Association (Aldhu) met in Quito for 3 days. Those present included Salvadoran opposition leader Guillermo Ungo; Juan Raul Ferreira, president of the Uruguayan Democratic Convergence; Chilean leader Anselmo Sule, vice president of Socialist International; former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez, who heads the Aldhu; Ecuadorean Bishop Leonidas Proano and former Colombian Foreign Minister Alfredo Vasquez Carrizosa.

The "Quito Letter" supports "the proposal for negotiations on Central America without prior conditions" made by Ungo.

It then "denounces to the democratic peoples of the Americas the threat of a military attack on Nicaragua aimed at destroying the process of national reconstruction."

"In Guatemala," the Aldhu stresses, "the systematic human rights violations and the repression of the Indian by the state that has reached the level of genocide have not ceased."

Regarding the Caribbean region, the declaration condemns human rights violations in Haiti and supports the struggle for independence in Puerto Rico. In addition, it supports the democracy of the Dominican Republic and promotes "a rapprochement with the movements of national reaffirmation in the English-speaking countries of the Caribbean, particularly with Grenada and the Jamaican democrats."

The recent electoral process in Brazil constitutes another positive action in the region, and Aldhu "is pleased with the election of Leonel Brizola, a member of its board of directors, as governor of Rio de Janeiro."

The document notes that the neoliberal economic model implemented in the southern cone of the continent has had a resounding failure, as was demonstrated in the cases of Uruguay, Chile and Argentina, countries where their parliaments were closed and where unions and political parties were dissolved.

The "Quito Letter" states that the restoration of democracy in Bolivia has extended the democratic frontier toward the southern cone and has proven the viability of the struggle and of the popular forces' democratization project.

Further on, it charges that "the authoritarian military regime that systematically violates human rights still persists" in Chile and demands the free return of all Chilean citizens to their homeland without any prior conditions.

In Uruguay the elections are a basic factor of popular mobilization, and the letter exhorts the democratic governments to denounce the severe violations of human rights at the OAS.

An important popular movement can be perceived in Argentina, where protest has been expressed more openly in the wake of the Malvinas Islands conflict.

Regarding Colombia, the Aldhu expresses its satisfaction over the political evolution there under the new president, Belisario Betancur. According to the letter, this evolution is reflected "in the lifting of the state of siege." Further on it describes both the amnesty bill and "the new independent international policy" as positive developments.

In Peru it "applauds the strengthening of the democratic institution" but "observes with great concern the implementation of an economic model characterized by a denationalizing tendency and by a lack of sensitivity to pressing social problems." Concerning the outbreaks of armed insurgency in Peru, the Aldhu expresses its hope that the Peruvian Government "will know how to respect legal guarantees and human rights, which are always threatened under such circumstances."

DEFENSE MINISTER CLARIFIES USTINOV VISIT REPORT

PY231415 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1050 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 Nov (TELAM) -- Defense Minister Julio Martinez Vivot today stated that although he invited his Soviet counterpart to visit Argentina, Ustinov will not be making the trip for the time being due to important duties which prevent him from travelling. In a statement to a radio station, Martinez Vivot made it clear that the one who is coming to Buenos Aires is the Soviet minister of civil aviation to discuss commercial issues concerning the two countries' airlines and not the Soviet Air Force minister [as received] as was erroneously reported by some newspapers.

UK 'HARASSMENT' OF FISHING BOATS PROTESTED

PY222120 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1940 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] United Nations, 22 Nov (TELAM) -- The Argentine delegation to the UN Security Council presented a strong note of protest today against the United Kingdom due to harassment of Argentine fishing vessels in the South Atlantic. The note states that British helicopters had harassed Argentine fishing boats on 13 occasions between 7 October and 7 November, outside the limits of the so-called protection zone which has been arbitrarily and unilaterally established.

BOLIVIAN SENATE OFFICIAL ON MILITARY ADVISERS

PY200134 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1735 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Nov (NA) -- Oscar Zamora Medinacelli, vice president of the Bolivian Senate, stated today that the Bolivian people "demand a detailed account" of the military advisers who participated in the 1980 coup against President Lidia Gueiler.

"We do not yet have complete information on how many foreign military advisers stayed in Bolivia and whether they participated or not in the coup," Zamora Medinacelli stated on arriving here this afternoon to participate in a ceremony of the Labor and People's Party. "We are awaiting complete information in order to make public an account of this event which concerns all the Bolivian people and also the Argentine people," the Bolivian senator stated at Ezeiza Airport.

Zamora Medinacelli stated that the presence in Argentina of former President Luis Garcia Meza and Col Luis Arce Gomez "does not affect relations between the two nations" and added that both former officials "are here as refugees and are probably under the protection of someone other than the Argentine people." He added that the constitutional government of Hernan Siles Zuazo will probably request the extradition of the two former military chiefs if the ordinary court thus decides.

Zamora added that the remarks made by a former Argentine military chief that there are Cuban military instructors in Bolivia caused "much irritation" in Bolivia. "Unfortunately we do not even have a Cuban ambassador yet because the government has not yet taken into account the unanimous Senate resolution to establish relations with Cuba," he concluded.

## Criticizes Military Government

PY201856 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1350 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Nov (NA) -- Oscar Zamora Medinacelli, second vice president of the Bolivian Senate,has harshly criticized "ousted dictators who cross borders to seek shelter in other dictatorships," clearly implying former President Gen Luis Garcia Meza and his interior minister, Colonel Arce Gomez, who are living in Argentina.

In his impassioned speech Zamora charged that "the Argentine military dictatorship had crossed the border into my country to establish another dictatorship there," meaning the military coup d'etat which ousted former President Lidia Gueiler in 1980. He went on to say that "once democracy takes root in Argentina, democracy and freedom will prevail on all sides of the border and the military will no longer interfere with the Latin American people."

Zamora spoke last night during the launching of the leftwing Labor and People's Party (PTP), to some 4,000 persons assembled at the boxing federation headquarters. However, Zamora warned that "Bolivia's democratic process is far from secure because there are neighbors who want to install another dictatorship."

He went on to thank the mothers of Plaza de Mayo for their "heroic struggle that has turned them into the heart of Latin America's effort to rid itself of militarism and oppression." Some 40 mothers of Plaza de Mayo sat on the rostrum and the assembled crowd cheered them throughout the meeting.

The members of the PTP board also spoke during the meeting. They all lambasted the "one-eyed left which has one eye open to see the shortcomings of Yankee imperialism but the other eye is closed to avoid seeing the piracies of Russia's socioimperialism." Athos Vargas, Oscar Marioni, Miguel Rubinich and Rosa Nassif also claimed that "only popular power can defeat military dictatorship and reject any attempts at civilian-military convergence or agreement."

A minute of silence was observed in memory of those "who fell in the course of struggles waged against coups and dictatorships to defend the Malvinas, Georgias and South Sandwich islands.

The walls of the gymnasium where the rally was being held were decorated with Argentine flags and posters bearing the names of some 30 missing members of the PTP. The crowd that attended the rally interrupted the speakers several times to chant slogans like "Argentina, Bolivia, the struggle goes on," "the military dictatorship will end," and "mothers, heart." The rally ended without any sort of incidents and a discreet police surveillance unit merely watched the development of the rally.

## Government To Protest

PY221617 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2054 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 20 Nov (DYN) -- Reliable sources have revealed that within the next few hours the government will submit a "strong" note of protest to Bolivia due to the statements made last night in this capital by the president of the neighboring country's Senate, Oscar Zamora Medinacelli, who openly accused the Argentine military authorities of promoting the 1980 coup that overthrew the constitutional government of Lidia Gueiler.

Zamora, who is also the secretary general of the Marxist Leninist Communist Party of Bolivia, arrived yesterday in Argentina. He spoke last night during the ceremony that publicly launched the new Labor and People's Party, which was held on the premises of the Arengtine boxing federation with the attendance of 3,000 persons.

The sources indicated that Zamora's statements were analyzed today "at the highest level" and they were considerd to be "insulting." The consequent policy, therefore, will be to submit a strong note of protest to the Bolivian Government.

CLANDESTINE JUNTA RELEASES SECOND MESSAGE

PY221554 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Excerpt] A self-styled clandestine military junta in Buenos Aires has demanded, through a proclamation sent to the media in the Argentine capital, the rejection of elections and the resignation of President Reynaldo Bignone and of the three commanders in chief.

The 4-minute message was telephoned in late yesterday evening by a person with a deep voice. The caller indicated that the clandestine military junta opposes the call for a national agreement that has been made to the political sector by the armed forces and also any type of investigation into the fight against subversion. The proclamation also opposes any type of call for elections and it also demands, in addition to the president's resignation, the resignation of the commanders in chief of the army, Christino Nicolaides; navy, Ruben Franco; and air force, Augusto Hughes, and also of the provincial governors.

Regarding this message, it has been stressed by experts in this type of matter that the message was undoubtedly read out by an officer of the armed forces, in view of the way he modulated his voice and the way he stressed certain aspects. The message, the second one in less than a month that has been released by the clandestine military junta, indicates that it has the support of generals, admirals, air force generals and lower ranking members of the armed forces.

CGT-BRASIL REJECTS GOVERNMENT ACCORD PROPOSAL

PY221606 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 21 Nov 82 p 13

[Text] Rosario (NA-DYN) -- CGT-Brasil [General Labor Confederation, Brasil Street Faction] leader Saul Ubaldini last night soundly rejected the government's call for a "concertation" with civilian sectors and called on the military government to "get out now" during a labour rally in Rosario which drew 6,000 workers under the banner of "bread, peace and jobs." Ubaldini, who spoke to the crowds gathered in front of the monument to the flag here, also criticized the rival Azopardo branch of the General Confederation of Labour and announced that his organization will sponsor a mass demonstration in front of Government House in Buenos Aires this Thursday.

CGT members arrived here from different parts of the country to attend yesterday's rally, which ended peacefully after two hours as the crowds marched away chanting Peronist and anti-government slogans through downtown streets.

Lorenzo Miguel, the secretary general of the Peronist 62 organizations, also spoke last night, strongly supporting a reaffirmation of Peronist doctrine.

PRESIDENTIAL SPOKESMAN ADMITS DEFEAT IN MATO GROSSO

PY231508 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] A presidential spokesman has conceded defeat for the Social Democratic Party in Mato Grosso do Sul State. The States of Para and Acre are in the same situation. This means that official predictions have failed. Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party will have 10 governors, while the PDS will have 12.

FRANCO MONTORO HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE 17 NOV

PY171845 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1435 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Press conference granted by Sao Paulo Governor-elect Franco Montoro at the Sao Paulo Legislative Assembly press hall on 17 November -- live]

[Excerpts] [Question] Senator, your counterpart from Parana State, Senator Jose Richa, stated last night that there will be no front of governors of the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party [PMDB] after their elections, but that there will be understandings among these governors and that there are already prospects for setting up a meeting to discuss the strategy of your relations with the federal government in Brasilia, because you will be the first governors of the opposition.

[Answer] The statement made by Senator Richa during his press conference held yesterday is absolutely correct. We are not for the formation of a front of governors to oppose the federal government. We are going to work together [applause] to achieve democracy. [applause]

[Question] Senator, in his political campaign, President Figueiredo urged the people of Sao Paulo to vote for Reynaldo de Barros to guarantee a good relationship between Sao Paulo State and the government [words indistinct] your relations with the federal government?

[Answer] In a federative government it is normal for the states to have governments from parties other than the government party. As I said in my statement, these relations will follow a line of respect and dignity. The fundamental change will be that the Sao Paulo State governor is no longer appointed by the government, but is a man who has been elected by millions of people of the state [applause] and that in his capacity as representative of those people, he will extend the necessary demands for these measures which may be in the interests of the people of the state and of Brazil.

[Question] Governors of the opposition will meet to go to Braailia to present demands directly to President Figueiredo. Some have argued that this is not the right moment. What is your position in this regard?

[Answer] I reaffirm the answer I just gave to the question put to me a few minutes ago. Senator and Governor-elect for Parana State Jose Richa expressed yesterday the thought of the other governors who were already heard by PMDB National President Ulysses Guimaraes. We belong to a party. We are going to meet, not to form a political front of governors, to create a form of authoritarian power to challenge the federal government, but united as a party -- all congressmen united will walk toward the expressed desire of the Brazilian people, will meet to seek the democratic opening, to demand the direct election of mayors of the capitals and of other municipalities, and to struggle together for the direct election of the president of the republic [applause] and to fight also for the calling of a national constituent assembly.

[Question] Senator Montoro, the PMDB will not by itself have the 43 deputies necessary to guarantee an absolute majority. You will have to negotiate in the Legislative Assembly to win approval of projects which are in the interest of the government. What kind of alliances do you intend to establish at the Legislative Assembly?

[Answer] First of all, I cannot guarantee and no one can guarantee the results of these elections. Nevertheless, the reports we are receiving on the partial results show that the PMDB will have an absolute majority in the Legislative Assembly in Sao Paulo. [applause] But I do not discard the possibility of a second alternative. If we do not have an absolute majority, we intend to negotiate. But not a cheap negotiation. We will not negotiate with deputies. No deputy will be bought. [shouts and applause] The state bank and the government financial organizations will not purchase the adherence of others. We will propose negotiations with opposition parties for a joint effort, especially to include those measures which may be in the interest of the people. We will have no other demands to propose to the assembly but those which are in the interest of the people. If they are rejected, I will accept the decision of the assembly as a decision of the congress which was elected by the people of Sao Paulo.

[Question] What kind of participation will other parties have in the Franco Montoro government?

[Answer] No decision has been made in this regard. As I have already said we shall now begin to evaluate the issue concerning cabinet members and the entire government team.

[Question] What economic plans do you intend to implement in Sao Paulo State?

[Answer] The answer to the question is basically the following: I spoke about decentralization of the economy. How will this be implemented in Sao Paulo State? There are two basic means: First, the implementation of projects and secondly, through financing. These two means will be used to promote decentralization. We will give priority to the financing of activities in the interior. Agriculture and housing are two major sectors which will be promoted. Small and medium-sized enterprises in the interior will receive preferential loans.

[Question] The president of the republic may propose a constitutional reform to hold direct elections of the president of the republic as long as the incumbent president can run for reelection, as in the U.S. system. Would the PMDB governors, the opposition congressmen agree to this?

[Answer] A decision on this will be made by the PMDB executive board, the PMDB president, after listening to all PMDB sectors. We favor the direct election of the president of the republic. We have expressly stated it. As for the reelection of the incumbent, there is nothing antidemocratic in it in principle. Yet the problem is that the proposal that would have to be approved is rather retroactive, that is, it would be applied to the incumbent president.

NO POSSIBILITY OF DIALOGUE WITH BOLIVIA SEEN

PY221531 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1645 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 21 Nov (LATIN-REUTER) -- The Foreign Ministry made known today that Chile will abstain from initiating contacts with Bolivia, despite the recent OAS resolution that urges the two countries to talk about the desire of the La Paz government for an outlet to the sea.

Flavio Vio, chief of staff of the Foreign Ministry, told the local press that the government believes that the resolution that has been approved by the OAS does not impose any type of obligation on Chile. The OAS General Assembly recommended on Friday that Chile and Bolivia begin negotiations aimed at giving Bolivia a free and sovereign territorial connection to the Pacific Ocean. The resolution was approved with 23 favorable votes and 3 abstentions, after Foreign Minister Rene Rojas withdrew from the session. Rojas had emphasized that Chile does not acknowledge the legal competence of the OAS in this problem, because it pertains exclusively to Chilean sovereignty. Vio stressed that for us the resolution is a mere declaration and it does not impose any type of obligation on Chile, because the resolution itsef only recommends that the two nations begin a dialogue. He added that the matter is now within a strictly bilateral framework and this is why Bolivia's attempt to put it within a continental context has failed completely.

For Vio, this can easily be observed by comparing the original draft resolution, which Bolivia circulated informally among the other delegations, with the draft that was approved by the OAS' commission.

Bolivia lost its sea coast after the 1897 war with Chile, in which Peru was also involved.

Vio indicated that despite the fact that the resolution places the landlocked problem within a strictly bilateral context, the clauses contain aspects that are unacceptable for Chile. One of them refers to Bolivia's geographical situation in the sense that it is affecting the continent's peace and Bolivia's development as a nation, Vio stated.

For the chief of staff of the Foreign Ministry, the resolution is very negative for Bolivia, because it makes any possibility of negotiations remote.

He recalled that the harsh and insolent tone used by Mario Velarde, the Bolivian foreign minister, when referring to Chile's chief of state makes impossible any type of contact or link with the Bolivian nation. Velarde's remarks about Chilean President August Pinochet during the OAS General Assembly provoked a harsh reply from Foreign Minister Rene Rojas when he invoked his right to reply.

PRC VICE MINISTER OF CULTURE ENDS VISIT

PY222131 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0930 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] PRC vice Minister of Culture Lu Zhixian has ended his visit to Chile. Lu Zhixian came to Chile for a 5-day visit to strengthen cultural relations. He implemented a cultural exchange program and visited tourist sites in Vina del Mar and Valparaiso.

FOREIGN MINISTER APPRAISES OAS, REAGAN TRIP

'More Realistic' U.S. Policy

PA221358 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] President Ronald Reagan will only spend 6 hours in Bogota as part of the tour that he will make at the beginning of December through Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica and Honduras. Upon his return from Washington, where he presided over the OAS General Assembly meeting, Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo confirmed that President Belisario Betancur will welcome President Reagan at El Dorado Airport on 3 December. On that occasion, Colombia and the United States will discuss the political situation in America. We would like Mr Reagan to know how we think, and what we are doing so that U.S. policies may be more realistic and so that the information he will obtain directly may help him get an idea of the problems we are facing, Mr Lloreda Caicedo told CARACOL.

Satisfied With OAS Meeting

PA222020 Paris AFP in Spanish 0248 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Bogota, 21 Nov (AFP) — On his return to Bogota tonight Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda seemed satisfied with the results of the OAS assembly which he presided over in Washington. In a statement to reporters at the airport, the minister pointed out that the meeting was quiet and positive, and it helped Colombia "reconcile itself with the inter-American system and with its sister countries and to recover its traditional initiative in the field." According to Lloreda, the assembly was also characterized by "the United States' spirit of reconciliation with the rest of Latin America, by its rejoining the efforts to find negotiated solutions to the Malvinas case and by the reintegration of a few member nations that had been somewhat estranged."

Lloreda also praised the support for his idea of creating an armament control commission in this hemisphere, which he hopes will, after careful elaboration, figure on the agenda of the organization's meeting next year.

Lloreda also confirmed President Ronald Reagan's visit to Colombia on 3 December and thanked Panama for its promise to host a foreign ministers meeting to be held possibly in the first months of the coming year, from which will come the basis for a later meeting of presidents of the continent proposed by Colombian President Belisario Betancur.

Lloreda pointed out that Colombia's image was strengthened at the meeting, especially in matters pertaining to the observance of human rights and also to her economic situation, which has been less affected by the world recession than other countries in the area.

Finally, Lloreda defended the existence of the OAS, calling it a useful instrument for dialogue and a continental forum par excellence.

Praises Contacts With Zambrano

PA221551 Paris AFP in Spanish 0254 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Bogota, Nov 21 (AFP) — Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda revealed here this evening that there is the possibility of renewing the dialogue that Bogota and Caracas have been holding on border differences.

Upon his return from Washington, where the Colombian foreign minister presided over the OAS General Assembly, Lloreda said that while in Washington he held cordial and constructive talks with his Venezuelan counterpart, Jose Alberto Zambrano. Lloreda admitted that they did not discuss the Gulf of Venezuela sea-border problem in depth. He said that the two discussed subjects such as the possibility of working together in Caribbean and Central American politics. They also discussed the need for a greater integration. Lloreda stated his appreciation for Venezuela's attitude at the OAS "since at every opportunity, Venezuela enthusiastically went along with us in the voting and its attitude toward us was very good."

Regarding the differences, Lloreda told journalists waiting for him at the airport: "The two foreign ministers agreed in acknowledging that the only way that a solution to the differences can really be found is by having a suitable environment in both countries. I have the impression that they are prepared to create that environment there." He added: "Besides, Foreign Minister Zambrano paid much attention to positive aspects, such as the legalization of the status of thousands of Colombians who work and live in Venezuela. We also exchanged opinions regarding our common destiny. Even if we have some differences, the truth is that we must march united with Venezuela on many aspects."

After repeatedly characterizing his talks with the Venezuelan foreign minister as "constructive," Lloreda admitted that this has been the first formal and official contact between the two, but, he said, "we are going to continue it."

FARC LINKS ACCEPTING AMNESTY TO TROOP WITHDRAWAL

PY221825 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1736 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Bogota, 22 Nov (LATIN-REUTER) -- The self-styled Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), the guerrilla group that is most active in Colombia's rural area, told the government today that they will not take advantage of the amnesty law until the regular [army] troops withdraw from regions that until recently were considered armed combat zones.

In a document sent to the Cadena Radial de Bucaramanga of the city of Bucaramanga, located 400 km northeast of Bogota, the FARC leaders state that demilitarization is an indispensable prerequisite in obtaining support for the amnesty from those who are up in arms.

This demilitarization, conceived as a withdrawal of the troops from the so-called zones of guerrilla influence, has been flatly rejected by the armed forces. On Friday, when President Belisario Betancur signed an amnesty law for insurgents accused of rebellion, sedition and mob agitation, Defense Minister Gen Fernando Landazabal Reyes stated that the military forces will not give an inch of ground, because, in accordance with the constitution, it represents a legitimate, national force.

While the FARC document was being released, the civilian authorities of several localities reported that they had been notified about the imminent entry of guerrillas who want to take advantage of the amnesty. In Barranquilla, a guerrilla of the leftist 19 April Movement, M-19, handed himself over the civilian authorities. In Bucaramanga, the local mayor has received the news that 20 M-19 guerrillas are going to hand themselves over within the next few hours.

Interior Minister Rodrigo Escobar Navia has told reporters it would be an historic error if the guerrillas do not take advantage of the opportunity of the amnesty. The government continued today to approve complementary regulations to the laws that were approved over the weekend that pertain to health, housing, jobs, land, loans and professional education for those guerrillas that take advantage of the amnesty, in a 4-year plan that is going to demand an investment of $800 million.

CONSTITUTIONAL REVIEW COMMISSION APPOINTED

PA191940 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1715 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] The following is a last-minute report from the State Directorate of Information and Public Relations:

The cabinet today approved the resolution by which the Commission for Review of the National Constitution is created. We will now read Resolution No 148 of November 19, 1982. It says:

Article 1. The Commission for Review of the Political Constitution of the Republic of Panama is created in accordance with the authority granted by the Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives to the executive branch on October 28, 1982.

Article 2. The following persons are appointed members of the Commission for Review of the Political Constitution of the Republic of Panama: Jorge Fabrega, Humberto Ricord, Carlos Bolivar Pedreschi, Campo Elias Munoz, Guillermo Endara, Oyden Ortega, Fernando Manfredo Jr., Carlos Enrique Landau and Irisnel Sucre, representing the national Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives.

The following persons, who will represent the registered political parties, have been appointed on the basis of lists submitted by said parties:

| | |
|---|---|
| Christian Democratic Party | Jose Antonio Sossa |
| Popular Nationalist Party | Roberto Arosemena Jaen |
| Nationalist Liberal Republican Movement | Mario Galindo |
| Popular Broad Front | Alvaro Arosemena G. |
| Democratic Revolutionary Party | Emeterio Miller |
| Liberal Party | Roberto Aleman |
| People's Party | Cesar A. de Leon G. |

Article 3. Jorge Fabrega, president of the National Bar Association, is appointed president of the Commission for Review of the Political Constitution of the Republic of Panama. Nander Pitty Velasquez is named executive secretary of the Commission for Review of the Political Constitution, with the right to speak only.

Article 4. The Commission for Review of the Political Constitution of the Republic of Panama will review the following aspects of the political constitution:

A. Operation and coordination among state branches within a harmonious institutional context.
B. Appointment [integracion] of the executive branch and the presidential term of office.
C. Structure and operation of the legislative branch.
D. Judicial branch and Attorney General's Office.
E. Provincial and municipal systems.
F. Clause to reform the constitution.
G. Public treasury.
H. Electoral system.
I. These designations will not prevent the commission from reviewing other aspects of the constitution which it feels should be reviewed.

Article 5. The commission will poll the opinion of worker, managerial, student, professional, social, civic and peasant organizations and groups of any other nature in regard to the constitution.

Article 6. Within a period of not more than 120 days starting on 1 December 1982. The commission will submit a report on its work to the president of the republic to allow the executive branch to sumit it to popular consultation.

Article 7. The commission will have its headquarters at the offices of the National Bar Association and the state will provide the means required for it to operate normally. The commission members will work ad honorem.

PRESIDENT SPEAKS TO CONSTITUTION REVIEW BODY

PA230016 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2103 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Speech by Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella at a ceremony to swear in the Commission for Review of the Political Constitution, at the Presidential Palace in Panama City -- live]

[Text] Mr Vice President, president of the court, president of the electoral board, ministers, members of the General Staff, commissioners, directors and representatives of legally registered political parties, gentlemen:

On 30 July 1982 we acquired a commitment to the people and our fatherland: To give the necessary guarantees and climate to conduct elections in 1984, with the utmost honesty, purity and with the best guarantees for the voters that their decision will be respected.

We have already formed an electoral board comprised of highly respected citizens. On 12 December we will take an electoral census, which is of vital importance so that the 1984 elections will be truly positive. Today we are swearing you in as commissioners to review our constitution. That review should be a full guarantee to all our citizens that the elections will be conducted within the necessary guarantees for the country's welfare.

We acquired a commitment to the fatherland. We have not acquired commitments to any one group or to any political party. Our commitment as leaders of this country, heading a legitimately constituted government, is directly to the Panamanian people, who are the only ones with the right to choose.

Messrs Commissioners, we trust that you will assume that responsibility like the honest, worthy men and good Panamanians that you are. The fatherland expects much responsibility from you. This is a historic responsibility that cannot be ignored. We in the government will guarantee you whatever necessary so that you can act in the best way possible to obtain the best possible results for our country's peace. You can rest assured of the executive's support in your duties. I reiterate that the result of your efforts will be submitted to a vote by the people.

I ask you commissioners to bear in mind that you represent all sectors of the country, who will benefit or be affected in one way or another by your findings. I tell Panamanian people, whose name has often been used falsely, that if anyone believes that he can speak for the Panamanian people, let him prove it honestly in the 1984 elections. Thank you.

ELECTORAL OFFICIAL, NORIEGA SPEAK AT SEMINAR

PA202000 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 17 Nov 82 pp 1A, 8A

[By Reinaldo Labastide]

[Excerpts] Cesar Quintero, president of the electoral tribunal, has stressed the "cleanup" work that is being done in the electoral tribunal's three departments -- civil registry, identification cards and electoral organization -- so that the 1984 electoral process will be honest, clean and orderly.

Quintero spoke at the 10th meeting of intelligence coordination for chiefs of zones and garrisons/political seminar for middle-ranking officers. He referred to the functional role of the electoral tribunal, adding that "much remains to be done to recover the prestige" it lost after 1968.

Quintero stressed that the electoral tribunal, the national government, the comptrollership general and the people all demand authentic and honest elections.

Expressing his view on Article 2 of the Constitution, which establishes the principle of public power and the functions of government organizations, Quintero said that he agrees totally with the article since it takes the public force's power into account.

Prominent jurists Romulo Escobar Bethancourt, Jorge Fabrega and Hernan Delgado referred to the constitutional reforms during the inauguration of the political seminar for middle-ranking officers.

On introducing the three dedicated lawyers, Col Manuel Antonio Noriega, National Guard deputy chief of staff, said that these worthy gentlemen may be members of the commission on reforms of the 1972 national constitution.

On opening the event, Col Manuel Antonio Noriega said that "all of the coups d'etat -- in 1931, 1941, 1945, 1951, 1958 and 1968 -- were the result of the lack of coordination that existed between the central government and the public force."

Colonel Noriega emphasized that in 1969, the National Guard began to participate more actively in the life and soul of the people, stating that it has now acheived an awareness and sociological development that places it among the highest ranks of the armed forces of America.

"I doubt that there is a force in America with such a great developmental capacity and such knowledge of the soul of their people as are possessed by the National Guard," and this is the spirit and feeling that can lead to the modification or realization of Article 2 of the constitution." [quotation marks as published] He added that "we leave this up to those gentlemen."

Colonel Noriega introduced Romulo Escobar Bethancourt, Jorge Fabrega and Hernan Delgado to the 80 officers who participated in the seminar. They spoke on the reforms to the national constitution. He also introduced Cesar Quintero, who spoke on the electoral tribunal.

## BRIEFS

CHIRIQUI CHIEF TO DARIEN -- The National Guard High Command recently announced the transfer of Capt Luis Antonio Cordoba, executive officer of the 5th Military Zone in Chiriqui, to the post of chief of the 9th Military Zone in Darien. [Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 19 Nov 82 p 2 PA]

ROYO AMBASSADOR TO SPAIN -- The executive branch has announced the appointment of former Panamanian President Aristides Royo as the new ambassador to Spain. Royo has been living in Madrid for the past 2 months. He will replace Jaime Ingram. [Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 17 Nov 82 PA]

AMBASSADOR TO COLOMBIA -- The executive branch has appointed former Government and Justice Minister Jorge Eduardo Ritter new ambassador to Colombia, replacing Alfredo Arango. [Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 15 Nov 82 p 1 PA]

## COSTA RICA

### BORDER CONTROLS INCREASED FOR REAGAN VISIT

PA222025 Paris AFP in Spanish 1624 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] San Jose, 22 Nov (AFP) -- This weekend the Costa Rican Government reinforced the controls at its borders, implementing strict security measures for the 3 December visit of U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

Controls have been intensified in all the country's airports and border posts and the police remain alert to prevent the possible entrance of commandos or groups that might disturb the visit of the U.S. President, unofficial sources confirmed today.

For the past 2 weeks a group of U.S. and Costa Rican officials has been coordinating the security measures that will be carried out in all the "strategic points" Reagan will visit during his stay in the country.

Advance groups of both security agents and communications technicians with their respective equipment began to arrive in the country last week.

Col Oscar Vidal, chief of the Costa Rican police, announced that all his men will be on duty for at least 3 days on the occasion of Reagan's visit.

According to the latest reports, the U.S. President will arrive in San Jose during the afternoon of 3 December and will immediately begin consultations with Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge and Salvadoran President Alvaro Magana.

At noon on 4 December, Reagan will make a quick trip to Tegucigalpa to meet with Honduran President Roberto Suazo and Guatemalan President Gen Efrain Rios Montt. President Reagan will then return to San Jose and from there will return to Washington at nightfall that same day.

## EL SALVADOR

### HEALTH MINISTER REPORTEDLY ASKED TO RESIGN

PA210012 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2343 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 20 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Fernando Berrios Escobar, public health and social services minister, might be replaced on Monday, since the executive branch has asked him to resign in the wake of problems with a group of doctors, unofficial sources reported today.

They added that Berrios Escobar, member of the rightwing Nationalist Republican Alliance (Arena), has had problems with doctors who work in his ministry over unspecified measures taken by the minister.

The same sources added that the resignation was requested so as not to create the impression of a "cabinet crisis" and considering at the same time that "it was more dignified that the minister resign."

They indicated that Berrios Escobar's replacement has to be another Arena member, as was agreed upon by the majority parties that make up the Constituent Assembly.

### Resignation Reported

PA200402 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Public Health Minister Col Fernando Berrios unexpectedly resigned without explaining the reasons for his decision. Health sector workers have reported that Berrios, who is a member of the Nationalist Republican Alliance, promotes the repressive campaigns carried out at the country's hospitals.

His resignation seems to follow the intentions of the Reagan administration to make certain changes in the cabinet, eliminating the extreme right in order to improve the image of the regime.

### FMLN FORCES CLAIM VICTORY IN CHALATENANGO

PA230337 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] In Chalatenango our people have again defeated Reagan's interventionist plans. In this ostentatious enemy operation against Chalatenango, 8,000 Salvadoran soldiers and 1,400 Honduran soldiers, supported by 12 helicopters, 6 of which belong to the Honduran Air Force; A-37 aircraft; 120-mm mortars; 90-mm cannons and other modern arms delivered by Reagan failed completely in their attempts to eliminate the FMLN forces. After 11 days the troops of Garcia and Alvarez withdrew in defeat, with one helicopter destroyed and casualties [number not specified] including dead and wounded.

Our fighting forces in the area surrounded a company of the Ramon Belloso battalion, and despite the thousands of government soldiers in the area the enemy was not able to assist them and prevent FMLN victory over the Belloso battalion, which suffered 53 casualties while losing to the FMLN forces 37 M-16 rifles, 2 M-79 grenade launchers, 1 90-mm cannon, 2 military radios and a large amount of war materiel.

Garcia's defeat in this mad interventionist adventure is also shared by the fascist sectors of the Honduran Army, who after launching their forces into battle and opening an attack on our positions from Honduran territory suffered over 20 casualties. Ronald Reagan trained them in the United States, and we defeated them here. Reagan gave them his weapons, and we took them from their hands.

### CORRECTION TO FMLN REPORT ON RECENT FIGHTING

In the item entitled "FMLN on Recent Fighting, Honduran Involvement," published in the 22 November Latin America DAILY REPORT on page P 8, on page P 9, paragraph two, lines one and two, should read: "Chalatenango include Major Aviles, third in command of the dictatorship's forces in Chalatenango; a second lieutenant; a cadet;" supplying dropped words.

## GUATEMALA

### RIOS MONTT TO MEET WITH REAGAN IN HONDURAS

PA231255 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1224 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Guatemala, 23 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The Guatemalan Government has confirmed that President Efrain Rios Montt will meet U.S. President Ronald Reagan during Reagan's visit to Honduras on 4 December.

According to government spokesman Gonzalo Asturias, the Guatemalan Government has made it clear that although Rios Montt has accepted Reagan's invitation to meet with him in Tegucigalpa, "The Guatemalan Government wishes to make it clear that no aid will be requested from the U.S. President."

The spokesman added that "despite time limitations," the Guatemalan president will take advantage of this opportunity "to hold a frank and open dialogue and to discuss our views on matters of common interest with President Reagan."

He also said that "General Rios Montt will directly discuss the situations in Guatemala, in Central America and in the rest of the world."

Although Rios Montt will request no aid, he will explain to the U.S. President "the deep concern over the differences that exist among certain countries in the area. These differences will have to be faced within the context of international law and direct dialogue."

Finally, the spokesman said that the Guatemalan president will stress his country's foreign policy principle, that of "noninterference in the domestic affairs of other states."

This will be the first time that the Guatemalan chief of state will go abroad in the role of leader.

No Formal Invitation

PA221858 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] A member of the Guatemalan Government told reporters of the "Here's the World" newscast this afternoon that so far there has been no formal invitation for President Efrain Rios Montt to meet with U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Honduras.

Army Official Comments

PA222209 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1745 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Guatemala, 22 Nov (LATIN-REUTER) -- The chief of staff of the Guatemalan Army has said that President Ronald Reagan's visit to Central America next month could open a new era in U.S.-Guatemalan relations.

He did not reveal the topics that President Efrain Rios Montt will discuss with Reagan in the meeting scheduled for 4 December in Tegucigalpa. However, Gen Hector Lopez added that Guatemalan policy rejects any conditioned offer of military aid from the United States. Assistance would have to be offered unconditionally, he said.

RIOS MONTT SPEAKS AGAINST GOVERNMENT CORRUPTION

PA222316 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Speech by President Gen Efrain Rios Montt to a meeting of the "main government officials," at the National Theater in Guatemala City on 17 November -- recorded]

[Excerpts] The reason for this meeting after almost 9 months in government is so that we who are the main government officials can concur and agree on a personal commitment that will enable us to take more solid steps toward the eradication of corruption and its roots.

The 23 March events were the result of the reaction of a group of Guatemalan Army officers who decided to put a stop to the abuse, dishonesty and theft that were common in public administration. We had to wait some time before deciding to take more radical actions to end this corruption. We would have committed many mistakes and injustices had we let ourselves be led by our suspicions or the groundless denunciations that were prevalent about such and such individuals who supposedly were involved in government crime. It is probable that many honest officials who are here today would have been dismissed had we listened to all that was said and is still said about them.

We now have a clearer view of what is really happening in the state. We think that today is the time to make that commitment to change and to build a new Guatemala. There are still officials who dare to use their positions to reap illegal profits. Corruption still exists. I am determined to end corruption. This is one of the reasons for my presence in this government. We cannot expect the people and the nation to change if the leaders do not set an example. The nation needs leaders. We are the leaders. We have that responsibility. To be a leader means to lead, and to lead means to guide and show the way -- in other words, to set the example.

There is a mistaken idea that the government offers positions of opportunity to make money, to take advantage of the affairs of the state in order to assure oneself an economically solvent future. Many people believe this. There are probably employees in the public administration who think this is a good occasion to obtain money and things. I want to warn those who think this way to resign immediately because they are either going to be greatly disappointed when they do not achieve this or they are going to pay dearly for their boldness in trying to obtain this. Let the full weight of the law fall upon him for the crimes that he commits.

My commitment to the nation is that Guatemala will change. However, that change must come from within and spread to the outside; in other words, from the government to the people, from you and me toward those who pay our salaries. Now, ladies and gentlemen, this is the essential part of our personal expression. Please stand up and repeat:

I pledge [audience repeats phrase by phrase] before God and the fatherland to change and to achieve through all my actions a change in Guatemala. I pledge that my actions will fall within the law and pledge to demand that my subordinates do the same. I declare myself before God and the fatherland to be an enemy of corruption and injustice. I state at this time my determination that truth, honesty and justice will be firmly established in this nation and that I will be an example for my subordinates and fellow citizens. I ask God to help me keep this pledge.

Please be seated.

We are neither in uniform nor do we all have an Iron Cross here. This is a serious commitment because it is a commitment before yourselves, before your consciences, your families and your subordinates. You have an obligation to be loyal to your superiors but true loyalty is shown by not letting down your subordinates. Therefore, God will judge us and so too will our people.

On 31 December, any official in this group or among their subordinates who does not agree with this commitment and is not ready to place himself at the service of Guatemala in this way will be relieved of his duties. It is preferable that he resign beforehand.

We have a great task before us. It is a task for real men and women, men and women like those here. With God's help we will accomplish it. Our people deserve sacrifice, and we hope that it will be thus. Thank you very much.

GOVERNMENT INTRODUCES BILL ON 'JUSTICE, POWER'

PA210036 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Today, at a meeting that began at 0900 at the National Theater, representatives of the private sector and the social communications media heard about the bill on justice and power, which defines the government concepts of not lying, stealing, or abusing power.

Economy Minister Julio Matheu opened the meeting by welcoming the participants. Immediately afterward, Sergio Alvaro Contreras Valladares and Juan Francisco Bianchi, private secretary and personal affairs secretary to the president, explained the bill in detail.

President Rios Montt then welcomed the Costa Rican and Salvadoran economy ministers, as well as the deputy ministers of the Secretariat of Central American Economic Integration, wishing them success in their meeting in Guatemala. He said they were also guests of honor at this working session with private enterprise and the social communications media. He added that the meeting is also to announce that nothing will be hidden from now on; private acts must be made public because the people have a right to know what is being done for a new Guatemala.

For this reason, he said, Guatemalan Government authorities have pledged not to lie, steal, or abuse power. He also said efforts are being made to bring forth and create immutable principles that will consolidate our nationality. I think, he added, that you and I are aware that the Guatemalan crisis is basically and definitely due to the world crisis, economic problems and political frustrations, which create tensions that prevent the acceptance of individual responsibilities, making it difficult to achieve national harmony.

Rios Montt said in conclusion that the first step to win credibility for the government has been taken with the pledge given by government authorities.

SECURITY FORCES RESCUE PRESIDENT'S NEPHEW

PA221837 Paris AFP in Spanish 1820 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Guatemala City, 22 Nov (AFP) -- At dawn the government security force rescued Jorge Mario Rios Munoz, nephew of Guatemalan President Gen Efrain Rios Montt. Rios Munoz was kidnapped by a leftwing group in 13 October.

A brief official report indicated that the rescue occurred during a search carried out today in a populous neighborhood on the outskirts of Guatemala City and that several people have been arrested for the kidnapping.

## HONDURAS

NICARAGUAN REFUGEES TO BE MOVED FROM BORDER AREA

PA192158 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 18 Nov 82 p 15

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- In a joint action with the UN High Commission for Refugees, the Honduran Government will relocate the Nicaraguan refugees in strategic sectors of the country. The relocation is being carefully analyzed by the National Commission for Refugees headed by Government and Justice Secretary Oscar Mejia Arellano and including Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica and other government secretaries.

The objective is to remove the refugees from the border region in an effort to avoid problems with neighboring Nicaragua. The plans have been repeatedly announced by various members of the commission but for various reasons, especially the selection of the areas where the refugee camps will be established, the idea has not been implemented.

Currently thousands of Nicaraguans who have fled the Sandinist regime have settled in the border departments, mainly Choluteca and El Paraiso.

According to the statistics, there are more than 2,000 refugees in El Paraiso.

LA PRENSA has learned that this was one of the subjects discussed by Foreign Secretary Paz Barnica and Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Sandinist government junta, during Paz Barnica's recent visit to Nicaragua.

NICARAGUAN ACCUSED OF SPYING TO BE DEPORTED

PA192205 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 18 Nov 82 p 5

[By Jose Danilo Izaguirre]

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- Nicaraguan citizen Mercedes Mayorga Lopez will be deported to Nicaragua. The police have charged her with attacking our country's security.

The 32-year-old woman is from San Juan del Sur, Rivas Department, in Nicaragua. She lives in San Marcos de Colon, Choluteca Department. She was arrested by the police after a lengthy investigation of the contacts she had with the Sandinists to report what was occurring in Honduras.

Although the police have not said what evidence was found to deport her, it has been learned that she had communications equipment and maintained constant correspondence with the Sandinists. The police confiscated letters she had received and others she was going to send to her country.

Questioned about this case, Maj Juan Blas Salazar Meza, director of the Department of National Investigation, DIN, neither denied nor confirmed that Mrs Mayorga Lopez illegally owned communications equipment. However, he said that she is under arrest and will be deported for attacking Honduras' security.

Salazar Meza said that the law is being applied to all nationals and foreigners who are trying to discredit our country and destabilize our people. He added that this falls under the duties of the country's security officials.

OVERDUE INTEREST DEMANDED FOR DEBT RENEGOTIATION

PA221555 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1151 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Tegucigalpa (ACAN-EFE) [no date as received] -- Finance Minister Arturo Corleto has confirmed here that the Honduran Government will have to pay $25 million in overdue interest on loans from private foreign banks to decentralized institutions.

According to the official, "The private banks have been very clear on this point; they are demanding that the overdue interest be paid before they will negotiate to refinance the debt."

## NICARAGUA

### STATE COUNCIL TO REASSUME PARTIES BILL DEBATE

PA201425 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] State Council President Carlos Nunez Tellez has announced that the co-legislative body agreed last night to resume discussion of the political parties bill, in order to perfect the Nicaraguan pluralist, democratic model.

Suggestions and contributions for either enriching or improving the political parties bill will be accepted until 15 December, on which date the evaluating commission will revise the bill. On 19 January 1983, the commission will present its report and final discussions will begin.

The commission that will evaluate the political parties law is composed of representatives of all sectors -- labor, political, popular and military -- that are represented in the State Council, Commander Nunez Tellez said. He also mentioned the participation of the news media and explained the reason for the commission's heterogenous nature. Here is Commander Nunez' statement for the "revolution newscast" on the Voice of Nicaragua:

[Begin recording] We have (?agreed) to form a special comission (?with a) different structure from that which was going to submit the first report. The commission will be composed of the following representatives and companeros: Alvaro Arguello, who will continue to preside over the commission; Rafael Solis of the armed forces; (Rafael Mairena) of the FSLN; (Jose Luis Villavicencio), a member of Anden [National Association of Nicaraguan teachers]; Mariano Fiallos Oyanguren, a member of the CNES [National Council for Higher Education]; (Mario Julian Reyes) of the Constitutionalist Liberal Movement; Guillermo Mejia Silva of the Social Christian Popular Party; Domingo Sanchez Salgado of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party; Ramon Garcia Vilches of the Social Christian Party; Manuel Perez Estrada of the CAUS [Labor Action and Unity Federation]; (Orlando Quinonez) of the PLI [Independent Liberal Party]; and Felix Pedro Espinosa of the Democratic Conservative Party.

There are two reasons for having such a large commission: First, it must have sufficient energy to assume this responsibility, since it will have to submit a bill that, at least in terms of its basic aspects, will satisfy all of the organizations represented in the State Council; second, unlike the previous commission, this one includes representatives of the political parties accredited to the State Council. [end recording]

### RAMIREZ MERCADO ON PARTIES BILL, ELECTIONS

PA201343 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2225 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Managua, 19 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, said today that "the democratization process in my country is moving slowly because the aggression against the revolution is moving very rapidly."

Ramirez Mercado added that "there is a direct link between the process of aggression, which is the desire of the United States, and the process of democratic institutionalization, which depends upon the will of the FSLN and the revolutionary government." "First, we must deal with the aggression against Nicaragua," Ramirez Mercado pointed out.

The State Council has lifted the ban on discussion of the bill on political parties, so that it can be approved by the end of January 1983. Ramirez Mercado said that "the bill on political parties should permit participation by all of the country's legal political forces that wish to oppose the FSLN in elections."

"These elections should offer everyone an equal opportunity. This does not meant that we are going to distribute political forces in equal parts throughout the country, because that would be impossible there are organizations that have much greater support, like the FSLN, and we are not going to share that support," Ramirez Mercado indicated. "What we will do is ensure that there is legal equality in opportunity," Ramirez Mercado added.

In regard to a statement by Adan Fletes, Social Christian Party leader, who opposes the Sandinist regime and who said that the FSLN would lose any election, Ramirez Mercado could not refrain from laughing as he said: "He is crazy."

He denied that the government is trying to delay the approval of the bill on political parties. He said that the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction will issue a decree calling the State Council, which is to begin a 5-month recess on 4 December, to special session.

Finally, Ramirez Mercado said that "it is the desire of the FSLN" and of the government to approve a political parties bill and an electoral bill and to hold elections in 1985.

TINOCO HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON

PA191912 Paris AFP in Spanish 1740 GMT 19 Nov 82

[By Rafael Noboa]

[Excerpt] Washington, 19 Nov (AFP) -- Nicaragua's decision announced yesterday, Thursday, in Managua to abandon its plans to buy MiG's in the near future constitutes "a gesture toward the United States," Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco declared here today at a news conference.

This decision is in response to the affirmation by the United States that "Nicaragua constitutes a threat to its neighbors" and lies within Managua's efforts to get Honduras to sit down at the negotiating table in Mexico the last week of November to end the border tensions.

Deputy Foreign Minister Tinoco announced today that at a meeting held yesterday, Thursday, at the OAS with Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica they had agreed to hold a meeting between Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova and Sandinist junta leader Commander Daniel Ortega the last week of November. This was immediately denied by the Honduran foreign secretary at the OAS, indicating that in yesterday's meeting with Tinoco they had not reached any agreement, that his country wants a meeting of chiefs of state of Central America but after a preparatory meeting of foreign ministers.

With regard to this, Tinoco had said that bilateral talks on the border conflicts would be held parallel to multilateral talks among the foreign ministers "in an effort to create a political framework for the Central American Common Market."

In the past 2 months, every time the foreign ministry of one of the two countries has announced progress on a meeting of foreign ministers or an agreement for a bilateral meeting, this has been denied immediately by the other party, as occurred today.

Meanwhile, the border clashes are becoming more frequent and serious.

Regarding the attitude of the U.S. secretary of state toward Nicaragua as opposed to that of former U.S. Secretary Alexander Haig, Francisco Fiallos, Nicaraguan ambassador to the White House, said that it was strictly a "difference in style," that "Shultz is not involved emotionally, as was Haig, who was a class companion of Somoza." He noted, however,that the attacks by the Somozists from Honduras "armed, trained and directed by the United States" have increased since Shultz took over the post of U.S. secretary of state.

Tinoco underscored that the "counterrevolutionaries" are attempting to create a beachhead in Nicaragua near the Honduran border and that if they succeed in doing so, the Sandinist army will launch an attack and this could unleash a war with Honduras in view of the proximity of the Honduran Army."

He indicated that the month of December will be a critical moment, given that this is the time of the coffee harvest and that if Honduras makes an attack, this could hinder Nicaragua's economy.

CARDENAL ACCUSES U.S. OF ORGANIZING INVASION

PA230413 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Speaking before a large number of intellectuals from the Caribbean, Nicaraguan Culture Minister Ernesto Cardenal charged that the United States has organized an invasion against Nicaragua that will be launched from Honduras.

He said that the tense situation Central America is currently experiencing is a result of the aggressive and crazy policy of U.S. President Ronald Reagan, who has chosen Nicaragua as the first target of his warmongering plans against the region.

Minister Cardenal warned that one can tell where a war will start but not how or where it will end. He stressed that the present U.S. offensive may unleash a very serious war situation, and that Central America may become a huge Vietnam.

HENRY RUIZ PRAISES MEXICO AT AMITY EVENT

PA222259 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Planning Minister Commander Henry Ruiz delivered a speech on behalf of the revolutionary government and the FSLN at a ceremony honoring the 72d anniversary of the Mexican revolution Saturday at the Ruben Dario people's theater.

Ruiz said that sovereignty, self-determination and the struggle for peace are ideals that the whole world should defend. He said we must put aside arrogance and force, and that we must learn from the ideals of the men who, making history in their countries and heeding their countries' needs, have helped to carry out revolutions.

Ruiz said that Nicaraguans have suffered directly from imperialist interventions, threats and political meddling in our country's domestic affairs. He addressed this statement to Senator Horacio Labastida, coordinator of the PRI's ideological commission, and Augusto Gomez Villanueva, Mexican ambassador to Nicaragua, who chaired the ceremony together with all the members of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and Commander Carlos Nunez, president of the State Council.

Ruiz said that we are proud of our legacy, which is opposed to slavery in any form, and that is why we admire Mexico's pride and the integrity of its leaders.

## CUBAN TEACHERS HONORED AT FAREWELL CEREMONY

PA192123 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Excerpts] A few moments ago the Cesar Augusto Silva convention center was the scene for a touching and meaningful event of solidarity that can only take place within the framework of a people's revolution. Eight hundred of the 2,000 Cuban teachers that make up the Augusto Cesar Sandino internationalist contingent were honored by the Nicaraguan Government with a farewell ceremony. The teachers have been in this country for 2 years teaching basic education to our children.

The event was presided over by Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction; Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction; Education Minister Companero Carlos Tunnerman and by the Cuban education minister, Companero Jose Ramon Fernandez Alvarez.

During the event diplomas were awarded to the persons responsible for the different brigades of Cuban teachers who, for the past 2 years, have been working in every corner of our homeland to carry out the most beautiful gesture of solidarity: the mission of teaching our children to read and write. The internationalist attitude of these teachers is demonstrated by the fact that they received no salary for their teaching and they worked in areas where the living conditions were very difficult and where their very lives were endangered.

The Cuban internationalist teachers who are returning to their country leave a void that can only be filled with the unforgettable memory of their dedication to and their solidarity with our homeland, Nicaraguan Education Minister Carlos Tunnerman said during the farewell ceremony for the 800 Cuban teachers who are returning to their homeland after having been in Nicaragua for 2 years practicing their profession among our children.

In conclusion, Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, thanked the 800 Cuban teachers on behalf of the government and people of Nicaragua.

### Ramirez Remarks

PA201405 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Nicaraguan junta member Sergio Ramirez has praised the multifaceted cooperative relations between the Nicaraguan and Cuban revolutions, stating that these relations are historical rather than merely circumstantial.

At the farewell ceremony for 800 Cuban teachers who worked in Nicaragua for 2 years, Ramirez said that this cooperation will continue as long as the two countries' revolutionary processes remain true and internationalist.

He recalled that Cuba's exemplary solidarity with Nicaragua has been harshly attacked by reactionaries and stressed that it is a thorn in the heart of imperialism.

At the same ceremony, Education Minister Carlos Tunnerman said that Cuba's fraternal aid in education is an example of its internationalist spirit. He added that the Cuban teachers' sacrifice, selflessness and devotion to work are an example for the world's peoples.

Cuba was represented at the event by Education Minister Jose Ramon Fernandez. Fernandez praised the work done by the 800 young teachers, who have fulfilled their duties, and that of the 1,200 teachers who will remain in Nicaragua for another year.

He read a letter that Cuban leader Fidel Castro sent to the teachers, in which Castro stresses that internationalist aid is one of the most beautiful tasks in the education of communists.

The ceremony to bid farewell to the Cuban teachers was presided over by Junta Coordinator Commander Daniel Ortega.

### Teachers' Deaths Reported

PA192023 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] The event to bid farewell to the Augusto Cesar Sandino internationalist Cuban teachers group is to be held tonight. The group is comprised by efficient teachers who have been in our country for 2 years. They have taught thousands of Nicaraguans. In many cases, they worked under very difficult and dangerous conditions.

Ever since the brother people of Cuba sent their teachers to Nicaragua to cooperate in our education campaign, 14 Cuban teachers have died in our country. Five of them were killed by the enemies of our people.

Cuban Education Minister Maj Jose Ramon Fernandez came especially for the farewell event.

## SOLIDARITY GROUP ASSAILS U.S.-MOROCCAN MANEUVERS

PA212254 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 16 Nov 82 p 8

[Communique issued by the Nicaraguan Committee of Solidarity With the Peoples -- no date given]

[Text] The Nicaraguan Committee of Solidarity With the Peoples denounces the joint military maneuvers that were recently held by the Yankee naval forces and those of the expansionist Moroccan regime at the Algerian border, which was an open provocation against the Algerian people and revolution. This action shows once more the degree of meddling that is taking place all over the world under the warmongering policy of the U.S. Government.

U.S. policy is creating a warlike tension in that northwestern area of the African continent. It is therefore undermining world peace, as it is doing in our Central American region. These maneuvers, which began on 1 November, are intended to extend beyond Moroccan territory and harass the revolutionary processes in Algeria and the Western Sahara as well as to pose a threat to the Libyan revolution.

Since 1976 when the Algerian revolution lent its unconditional support to the struggle for liberation of the Western Sahara being waged by the Polisario Front, the Moroccan regime has been pandering to the expansionist game of the U.S. strategy to dominate that area.

It is necessary to make this denunciation to keep the imperialist war machine from harming our brothers in North Africa, to safeguard international security and to guarantee peace to all peoples.

SOLIDARITY FRONT MEETS, ISSUES DECLARATION

PA220308 Managua PATRIA LIBRE in Spanish Sep 82 pp 64, 65

[Declaration issued in Managua by Executive Secretariat of the World Front of Solidarity With the Salvadoran People -- date not given]

[Text] The Central American peoples are experiencing an era of serious social, political, economic and military crisis resulting from a worsening of fundamental historical contradictions caused by the hegemonic presence of U.S. imperialism. As a result of this situation, the revolutionary movement of the region is obviously growing, expanding its social base and generating constant and systematic activities to fulfill the strategic demands of these struggling peoples.

The victory of the Nicaraguan people, led by the FSLN, is being profoundly strengthened, and the gains that have been achieved to date are being consolidated.

The experience and struggle capacity of the FMLN and the FDR [Revolutionary Democratic Front] have bolstered the Salvadoran people's advance toward victory. It will be crowned by the conquest of revolutionary power, which is drawing closer every day. The proletarian Guatemalan combatants have been improving the quality and quantity of the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity's recent victories by repeatedly defeating the enemy, which is venting its cruelty on the defenseless Indian and Mestizo population. The people have reacted by massively joining the people's revolutionary war.

Faced with this panorama of deep crisis and popular struggles in Central America, the Reagan administration has stepped up its openly warlike maneuvers as the only way to confront the danger posed to imperialist interests by the liberation of the Central American peoples. The drafting of this fascist and aggressive policy can be understood only in light of the collapse of imperialism's system of regional domination which must find a solution favorable to it regardless of the social cost or the means it must use in a given situation.

The threat of regional war that is looming over Central America is caused by imperialism's ambition to revamp its system of domination and to recover the hegemony it has lost in the area. With respect to the struggle of the Salvadoran people, imperialist hopes are pinned on the development and outcome of the confrontation between the revolutionary forces and the oligarchic army, directed and directly controlled by the Yankee embassy in San Salvador under orders from Washington, even though it is known that the huge increase in military expenses will not be enough to "normalize" the rebellious people and that, on the contrary, it is the oligarchic army that is morally and structurally collapsing in view of the prolongation of the revolutionary war.

In view of the failure of its overall policy from the start, imperialism has been changing its plan to consummate the massive and direct intervention. Consequently, imperialism has carried out several provocative maneuvers that point to the danger of an overall war of intervention, a key role which would be played by the most reactionary sectors in the area. Covertly or overtly allied, these sectors are paving the way to the imperialist aggression.

The creation of the Central American Democratic Community set the political and legal conditions required for a genocidal adventure behind the facade of a pseudodemocratic farce, which has been exposed and denounced before world public opinion.

The economic aid budget, which has spiraled beyond any normal support to the reactionary regimes of the area, shows the decision of U.S. imperialism to reconquer Central America at any cost. The military presence in the area of its special elite personnel, together with groups of Cubans, South Africans, South Koreans, Argentines, Chileans, Israelis and former Somozism counterrevolutionary guards, is in fact the first stage of the massive and direct future intervention in Central America.

The basic declared objective is to destroy within the relatively near future the Sandinist popular revolution; the FMLN, and with it the Salvadoran revolution; and the people's war in Guatemala.

To this end, the Honduran Army has availed itself of the resources given it by imperialism to build a base as a springboard and rearguard for a large-scale aggression. What is more, it has begun to display in an alarming manner that it has the necessary means to wage war outside the borders of Honduras, as demonstrated in the maneuvers stated in Salvadoran territory and the support for the retreat of Somozist bands that constantly attack the Sandinist popular revolution.

The latest hare-brained project of the Reagan administration has been the Symms amendment, a legal premise for intervention submitted to the U.S. Congress to prevent subsequent criticism of administration adventures that might prevent them from securing their objectives.

Such difficult precedents move to reflection and action the members of the Executive Secretariat of the World Front of Solidarity with the Salvadoran People (FMSPS), meeting in Managua from 3 to 6 September, who declare the following:

1. It is urgent and necessary to have the participation of all the democratic, progressive and revolutionary sectors aware of the struggle of the Salvadoran people and its vanguard, the FMLN-FDR, closing ranks with internationalist solidarity around the FMSPS.

2. To promote world solidarity and official recognition for the struggle waged by the Salvadoran people and the vanguard role of the FMLN-FDR.

3. To carry out all possible efforts to prevent the direct and massive intervention by U.S. military troops in Central America.

4. To denounce constantly the open and covert maneuvers that constitute an aggression and violate the right of self-determination and sovereignty of the Salvadoran people, the Nicaraguan revolution and the struggle of the Guatemalan people.

5. To support the FMLN-FDR initiatives in search of a negotiated resolution of the conflict that will lead us on the irrevocable path of peace and revolutionary victory. In the same vein we support the efforts of dialogue and detente promoted in the region by the Nicaraguan revolutionaries.

6. To call on the conscience and responsibility of the Honduran Army not to let itself be used as a pawn for imperialist aggression in Central America, but rather to work for the interests of the fatherland and the peoples.

7. To call on all the peoples of the world to demonstrate their solidarity with the Salvadoran people and the FMLN-FDR, coming out for peace and against intervention in the 15 October event to promote international support for the Salvadoran revolution and also on 22 January 1983, the international day of solidarity with the sister people of El Salvador.

## PASTORA-LED GROUP ISSUES RESOLUTION OF STRUGGLE

PA202014 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Resolution issued by the Union Committee of Nicaraguan Workers and Peasants in Exile, delivered by Commander Eden Pastora -- read by announcer]

[Text] The Union Committee of Nicaraguan Workers and Peasants in Exile holds that:

1. Many fellow workers and peasants are dispersed throughout the world for reasons known to all. Therefore, we call upon them to close ranks in this labor movement, the basic objective of which is to restore democracy and workers' rights in Nicaragua.

2. Our movement is designed to serve, within the democratic framework and that of our groups inside Nicaragua, as a political and ideological guide for the workers and people in general, through political pluralism, which will lead to free and honest elections.

3. All Nicaraguan workers in exile must join the struggle against the international totalitarianism that has been imposed in our country, to return not to the past, which cost so much bloodshed, but to democracy, respect for human rights and the free development of the labor movement.

4. Aware of the serious responsibility of our mission, we confirm, with faith and determination, our commitment to unity, so that our fatherland may be freed as rapidly as possible of the genocidal totalitarianism that was imposed by force of arms and by use of terror. We demand generous support and solidarity from the freedom-loving nations of the world, particularly from the world's democratic movement.

5. To that effect, we Nicaraguan workers will dedicate all of our efforts to creating branches of our Union Committee of Nicaraguan Workers and Peasants in Exile in various countries, to achieve greater coordination in this extraordinary task that we are undertaking to benefit our country and all of the world's workers.

6. Peoples and workers of the world: The fatherland of Dairo, of Sandino, of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro and of so many other labor, religious, business, Indian, professional, educational and political leaders, as well as of our people's martyrs, is being trampled by international totalitarianism in complete disrespect for the Nicaraguan people's dignity. It demands your fraternal solidarity.

It is up to the Nicaraguan patriots to liberate the fatherland and to implement the essential principles of the Nicaraguan revolution, consisting of political pluralism, a mixed economy and nonalignment, as stated in the revolutionary documents of the government program and the fundamental statute of rights and guarantees of the Nicaraguan people.

Therefore, let us swear before the heroes, martyrs, orphans, mutilated children, elders, workers and peasants that we will never falter in our struggle until we again see a free and democratic Nicaragua, so that we may live in peace, with God as our guide. [passage indistinct]

## CORRECTION TO COUNCIL MESSAGE ON BREZHNEV'S DEATH

In the time entitled "State Council Sends Message on Brezhnev's Death," published in the 15 November Latin America DAILY REPORT on page P 14, on page P 15, paragraph two, line one, change "possible" to "positive."

RADIO MARTI SEEN AS SPECIAL CASE OF AGGRESSION

PA201730 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] Everything indicates that at the end of this month, the plan to establish a radio station directed against the Cuban revolution will be submitted to the U.S. Senate. President Ronald Reagan recently requested the approval of the budget, estimated at $5.3 million, for this project.

The U.S. plans to install a radio station hostile to Cuba were being drafted even before Reagan arrived in the White House. They are included in the Santa Fe document, drafted by the most reactionary U.S. groups.

Cuba's position on the official U.S. plan to organize and finance an anti-Cuban radio station was strengthened this week by a nonaligned resolution. A nonaligned committee for cooperation among radio braodcasting organizations thoroughly analyzed this new U.S. action against Cuba and approved a document that joins other international positions in demanding an end to these provocative plans.

The more than 20 countries that participated in the Havana meeting demanded an end to such a project against Cuba or any other nonaligned country. They called on the United Nations, UNESCO and other governmental and nongovernmental organizations to condemn this action as a violation of the essential principles of international law.

The nonaligned countries' resolution added that the plan to install an anti-Cuban station, financed, organized and legalized by the United States, constitutes interference in Cuba's domestic affairs and an affront against the Cuban people.

This resolution, which will be submitted to the seventh nonaligned summit in India in March, gains particular importance if one takes into account the extensive and detailed discussion that led to its approval and that clearly warned of the dangerous confrontations and unforeseen consequences that might result from the U.S. plan.

The details debated by the delegates clearly reveal that the new U.S. anti-Cuban plan to use radio as an instrument of aggression against Cuba differs from other attacks of this kind being experienced by underdeveloped countries. In the case of this anti-Cuban station, it is an official action, included in the policy of a government and expressed in a Presidential order. In this way, the Reagan government gives itself the right to officially attack another country by using radio. The preparations were carried out long before the U.S. legislative bodies approved the plan. Even before the approval of the project -- which the Senate has yet to debate -- the U.S. Navy had begun the installation of a transmitter with four 250-feet towers and with directional antennas for medium-wave transmissions.

This kind of hostile action against a sovereign state has aroused concern in several countries, whether they are victims of propaganda campaigns and distorted reports by the transnational coporations or not. Ethiopia, Mali, Ghana, Algeria, Guinea, Angola, Vietnam, Nicaragua, Grenada and other countries that participated in the recent meeting in Havana expressed grave concern about the U.S. plan against Cuba. They warned that though the project is now directed against the Cubans, it could in future be aimed at any other country.

COMMENTARY REVIEWS BREZHNEV'S SUPPORT, FRIENDSHIP

PA200453 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The remains of Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU general secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, have just been buried in Moscow. He was a tireless defender of world peace and a great friend of the Cuban revolution and people.

The official visit that Brezhnev made to our country in 1974 is still fresh in the minds of the Cuban people. This visit contributed to bringing the ties of the communist parties and the governments of the two nations closer.

The political significance of this event was extraordinary because, for the first time, the highest Soviet leader visited Latin America. Therefore, the reception that our people gave to Brezhnev was unforgettable. The Cuban press, radio and television were very busy reporting various aspects of the achievements of Lenin's homeland during the entire period of the construction of socialism and communism, while personalities of the Cuban Communist Party, Government and mass organizations expressed their opinions on the political and historical significance of the visit.

After his election as CPSU secretary general in 1966, Brezhnev said: Socialist Cuba is not alone. It is a solid part of the world socialist system. Its international positions, its interests and security, he added, are firmly protected not only by the firm policy of the Communist Party of Cuba and the heroism of its revolutionary people but also by the support and political strength of the USSR and other socialist countries.

Following his arrival in Havana in 1974, Brezhnev reiterated his solidaristic ideas with the Caribbean island when he told a large rally held at Revolution Square in this capital: The magnitude of the Soviet-Cuban ties allows me to say that there is a solid, wide and safe bridge over the wide seas linking the USSR and Cuba. There is uninterrupted and harmonious movement across this bridge because it is, Comrades, a bridge of peace, friendship and brotherhood.

On that occasion Brezhnev stressed: The Soviets have always believed that solidarity with Cuba and maximum support for it is our sacred duty. It is the duty of communists and citizens of a socialist country. We are bound, he said, by ties that are different from the traditional ties in the capitalist world. To the Soviet Union Cuba is not an object for exploitation or for capital investments. It is not a strategic base in what is called a sphere of influence. Our friendship and relationship are the results of the socialist nature of our countries. They are a true implementation of the great principles of socialist internationalism.

Soviet-Cuban relations increased while Brezhnev was CPSU general secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. In addition, our country received a firm and decisive support from that Euro-Asian country in the face of each maneuver, aggressive act and verbal attack by U.S. imperialism against Cuba.

For this reason, in the sympathy message that top Cuban leader Fidel Castro sent to the CPSU Central Committee on the occasion of Brezhnev's death, Castro stressed that Cuba still remembers his visit in which he expressed his undying love and sympathy for our homeland. This visit will remain in the history of our relations as one of the most important and significant events.

In giving Leonid Ilich Brezhnev the title of Hero of the Republic of Cuba and in honoring him with the Orders of Jose Marti and Playa Giron, Cuba tried to express to him the respect and devotion stirred in our country by the sentiments Brezhnev expressed toward the Cuban people and revolution.

Fidel's condolence message stressed: In honoring this noble fighter for the cause of communism and national independence, the progress of humanity and peace, the people of Cuba and the Cuban communists dip their flags to the man they will never be able to forget due to his distinguished personal contribution to the strengthening of the indestructible friendship between Cuba and the Soviet Union, for his constant concern for the cause of the Cuban revolution and for the welfare of our people.

MALMIERCA, KATUSHEV MARK OCTOBER REVOLUTION

FL192027 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] The importance of the October revolution for the development of world socialism was emphasized by Isidoro Malmierca, member of the Central Committee of our party and foreign relations minister, during a political and cultural ceremony held to commemorate the 65th anniversary of this great date. With this activity the workers of the Cuban Foreign Ministry also paid homage to the 60th anniversary of the USSR.

One minute of silence was observed at the ceremony in memory of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Konstantin Katushev, Soviet ambassador to Cuba and member of the CPSU Central Committee, pointed out that the demonstrations of condolence expressed by millions of Cubans is proof of the fraternal friendship that exists between the peoples of Cuba and the USSR. This proof of friendship and solidarity was crowned by the visit of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and other members of the Politburo to Moscow to attend the funeral of the late leader of all the Soviet communists.

CEMA JURIDICAL CONFERENCE ENDS, PROTOCOL SIGNED

FL201230 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] The 21st CEMA juridical conference which opened on 16 November at Havana's Palace of Conventions has closed with the signing of a final protocol. The protocol was signed by Hector Garcini, Cuba's vice minister of justice, and the chiefs of foreign delegations attending the conference.

HAVANA: ANGOLANS WON'T YIELD TO U.S. BLACKMAIL

PA210311 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Nov 82

["World events" commentary read by Angel Hernandez]

[Text] Since the proclamation of its independence 7 years ago, the People's Republic of Angola has been waging a protracted undeclared war imposed on it by U.S. imperialism, the South African racists and the mercenary bands led by the puppet Jonas Savimbi. During this period the Angolan Government has had to devote huge financial and human resources to defending its territory against the attacks of its enemies and to maintaining the sovereignty of this African country, which the imperialists dream of conquering in line with their plans of world domination and expansion.

A considerable part of the Angolan Province of Cunene, in the southern part of the country, has been occupied by invading troops of the Pretoria regime for the past 15 months. Meanwhile, the counterrevolutionary group UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], which is supported and financed by the imperialists and their South African partners, has increased its predatory activities in the area.

Along with its policy of threats and blackmail, the U.S. Government is increasing the political, economic and diplomatic pressures on the Luanda government in order to make it relinquish the help of the Cuban internationalist troops and the solidarity of the rest of the socialist countries, especially the USSR.

As in 1975, when the South African troops invaded Angolan territory, the goal of Pretoria and its U.S. protectors is to overthrow the legitimate Angolan Government and to install in that country a regime that will guarantee imperialist interests in Southern Africa.

The great obstacle to their plans is the presence of the Cuban internationalist combatants in Angola who, in a joint action with the Popular Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, prevented these plans in 1976, when they evicted the South African invaders who were trying to conquer Angola from within the country's borders.

This is why Washington and Pretoria insist on their propaganda that in order to achieve peace in the southern cone of Africa it is necessary for the Cuban forces in Angola to withdraw. The truth is very different. It is due to the aggressive actions of the racists and the counterrevolutionaries supported by the United States that a climate of concord and safety does not exist in that part of the continent.

The rejection of the U.S. demands and pressures by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and by the Popular Liberation of Angola Movement-Party of Labor has led to the intensification of the destabilizing actions and military aggressions launched by Pretoria and by the mercenary army at its service. The loss of thousands of human lives -- women, elderly people and children, savagely murdered by the abuses of the racist soldiers and the counterrevolutionary bands -- and billions of dollars in material losses in the price that Angola has had to pay in order to maintain its independence.

But the government of the People's Republic of Angola and the people of that country realize that it is not possible to yield to blackmail by the United States and South Africa. This is the sacrifice demanded by the decision not to relinquish liberty while maintaining the principle of building a democratic society without either exploiters or exploited.

## SAHARAN DEFENSE MINISTER'S ACTIVITIES REPORTED

### Tours FAR Academy

FL170204 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] The high-level military delegation of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic visiting our country led by Brahim Chali, member of the Polisario Front Executive Committee, minister of defense and member of the Command Council of the Revolution, toured the installations of the Gen Maximo Gomez FAR Academy this afternoon.

The distinguished visitor was accompanied by Div Gen Senen Casas Regueiro, alternate member of the Politburo and first deputy FAR minister. On arrival at the academy, the delegation was met by Brig Gen Manuel Fernandez Falcon, chief of the FAR academy, and other members of the administration of that center of higher military studies.

During the visit to the academy, the delegation toured a methodological section, the command post, library, command classroom, the history hall and other installations.

The delegation visited a tank unit this morning. It was received by Brig Gen Giraldo Mora Orozco. It also visited the Camilo Cienfuegos school in Arroyo Arenas.

Arrives in Isle of Youth

FL171937 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Brahim Chali, member of the Polisaro Front Executive Committee of the Command Council of the Revolution and defense minister of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR], arrived on the Isle of Youth this morning. The SDAR leader was accompanied by Jorge Risquet, member of the Politburo and the party Secretariat.

Upon its arrival the high-level military delegation was received by Armando Manresa, alternate member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the party of the Isle of Youth Municipality; Jorge Antelo, president of the Municipal Assembly of the People's Government; and Brig Gen Gustavo [as heard] Verdecia, chief of the Isle of Youth military region.

During its visit to this special municipality, the high-level SDAR military delegation will visit places of historic interest and schools where SDAR students are being educated.

The SDAR leader is also accompanied by Rear Adm (Emigdio Baez Vigo) and Bulahe Mohamed, ambaddador of the SDAR in our country.

Goes on to Santiago de Cuba

FL181745 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text], Brahim Chali, member of the Polisario Front Executive Committee of the Command Council of the Revolution and defense minister of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR], has arrived in Santiago de Cuba leading a high-level military delegation. He was welcomed by Col Omar Charquillo and other members of the Eastern Army.

After their arrival, the visitors went to the Siboney farm as part of a schedule of visits to historical sites which will continue today. The SDAR leader arrived in Santiago de Cuba from the Isle of Youth where he visited schools, the old Model Prison and the jail cell where Commander in Chief Fidel Castro was held.

Visits Military Units

FL191500 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] The high-level Saharan delegation headed by Brahim Chali, member of the Polisario Front Executive Committee and defense minister of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic, yesterday visited the Playa Giron guard aerial brigade, the (Camilo Barcenas) military industrial enterprise and a unit of the antiaircraft missile troops.

The Saharan delegation received gifts related to the work of each unit visited and heard expressions of solidarity with the struggle being waged by the Saharan people for their complete independence. The visitors showed interest in all the briefings given and had words of praise for what they saw and for the attention which the state and our commander in chief give to defense tasks.

Ends Visit, Departs

FL221317 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Jorge Risquet, member of the party Politburo, with a hearty embrace bid farewell at the Jose Marti International Airport to Brahim Chali, member of the Polisario Front Executive Committee, defense minister and member of the Command Council of the Revolution of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic, who has returned to his homeland after an official visit to Cuba.

Jesus Montane, chief of the General Department of Foreign Relations of the Central Committee, Div Gen Senen Casas, first vice minister of the FAR, both alternate members of the party Politburo, as well as other generals, chiefs and officers of the FAR were present at the airport. Bulahe Mohamed Fadel, SDAR ambassador to Cuba, was also present at the airport.

During his visit Brahim Chali and his high-level military delegation met with Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the party and minister of the FAR, and toured many places of historic interest, military units and FAR education centers.

PROTOCOL ESTABLISHES UK-CUBA TRADE COMMITTEE

FL221510 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas has established in London a committee for Anglo-Cuban trade in the presence of more than 80 British industrialists, businessmen and bankers. The protocol establishing the committee was signed by (Thomas Proxiro), president of the British Advisory Committee for Trade with Latin America, and Jose Diaz, president of the Cuban Chamber of Commerce. The committee will be used to promote trade and economic relations between the two countries and will function as a complement to the joint intergovernmental commission.

In a speech to the British business representatives, the Cuban minister explained the advantages of relations with Cuba. The Cuban foreign trade enterprises and representatives of the British Confederation of Industries, the most powerful British business association where the committee was established, will form part of the committee for British-Cuban trade.

The British businessmen expressed great interest in the system of participating with Cuba in cooperation with third countries.

STATE TO CONTROL PERSONNEL HIRING BY FOREIGNERS

PA212109 Paris AFP in Spanish 1318 GMT 20 Nov 82

[By Pierre Cayrol]

[Excerpts] Havana, 20 Nov (AFP) -- A stir has been created in the embassies and in the offices of Western newsmen accredited in Cuba: By decree, Fidel Castro has left them without their private plumber. From now on, Castro will send the plumber himself. And when one says plumber, one is also saying cleaning woman, secretary and, in short, all the employees that until now foreigners could recruit freely.

According to the "ominous" decree, from now on all Cubans who work in the homes of foreigners, whatever their duties, will be individuals tolerated and even selected or chosen by the regime. As has already occurred in Moscow, a host of officials who have been sifted through Castroite morality will enter the embassies and the offices of the international news agencies through the service door.

Beginning 1 January, if an embassy needs a worker, it will have to address the [Purchasing Agency for the Diplomatic Corps] Cubalse, which in clearer terms means "enterprise for rendering services to foreigners," something like an employment office organized, directed, administered and controlled by the state.

Many ambassadors feel that the decree violates the principle of freedom of choice that diplomats traditionally enjoy in recruiting their employees. Several of them, the angrier ones, have sent joint protest notes to the Cuban Foreign Ministry, vainly invoking the diplomatic practices recognized by the Vienna Convention of 1961.

Gnashing of teeth, threats of reciprocity...everything has been useless. "Dura lex, sed lex," which in Castroite Latin means that there is no option, among other reasons, in order to avoid risks for the employees...because in the final analysis the Cuban employees who for years have worked for the foreigners are the ones most affected. For these Cubans, who have not been consulted, the new decree represents a radical change in their way of life.

In the first place, and above all, hundreds of people are unsure about being able to keep their jobs. Each one of them has been summoned by Cubalse, the state's employment agency, to fill out a form that Cubans commonly call "tell me your life," due to the scope and variety of the questions. For instance, how did they live prior to the 1959 revolution? Before that, were they members of dictator Batista's army? In what revolutionary organizations do they serve at present? Anyone who at any time has requested authorization to leave the country has had to cancel this request in writing.

After passing these tests, all the Cubans summoned will learn -- soon, they hope -- whether or not they can keep their jobs. If the answer is yes, they will be placed under contract by the state (by Cubalse), which will "rent" them out through contracts to the foreigners for whom they used to work. They will be paid a minimal wage set by the state.

Great agitation exists in the diplomats' kitchens, in the offices of foreign companies, in the embassies. One comment is heard over and over from the Cuban employees: "It is clear that we won't be able to go on living like we used to." The thing is that until now almost all of these employees enjoyed a highly esteemed "advantage": They received part of their salary in the form of goods or products that they could not find in Cuba.

In any event, official circles cite completely altruistic reasons. There are neither malevolent ideas nor perverse intentions, it has been explained. The idea is for the Cuban employees to be able to enjoy social security and retirement benefits. Indeed, it looks like some of the embassies and foreign bosses "have forgotten" to pay their share....

Finally, according to certain authorized sources, the new decree is a means of safeguarding Cuba's foreign community: It will make it possible to protect both diplomats and newsmen from unscrupulous or dangerous employees, or those with a "criminal" or "antisocial" past. Misunderstanding? The thing is that the diplomats have not rushed to give thanks. Quite the opposite.

## CC MEMBER SECUNDINO GUERRA DIES SUDDENLY

FL230148 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Summary] Secundino Guerra Hidalgo, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and chief of its General Affairs Department, died suddenly this morning in Havana. The outstanding communist fighter was 70 years old.

TIMING OF U.S. CARIBBEAN MISSION QUESTIONED

FL221657 Bridgetown CANA in English 2203 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Nov 21, CANA -- A United States mid-November congressional mission to the Caribbean has had the kind of publicity Washington doesn't care for. First, a Guyanese opposition party and Grenada's prime minister, Maurice Bishop, agreed that the timing of the visit was askew. Then the State Department was forced to issue a statement to clear up remarks it said had been wrongly attributed to the mission leader, Dan Rostenkowski.

The mission flew into the Caribbean to look at the region's economic and social conditions in the context of the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI). It visited Jamaica while Caribbean Community (Caricom) leaders were meeting there November 16-18.

Some politicians wondered if the real objective of the team from the United States' House of Representatives Ways and Means Committee was not to influence decisions at the conference, the first in seven years.

Prime Minister Bishop said: "I don't believe that anybody has the right to come down to Caricom conferences and raise issues while a Caricom conference is going on," he said. The Grenada leader added "to me it is completely unimaginable that if the people of the United States were holding a summit-type conference that some delegation of parliamentarians, or whatever, from our region could go up there, lodge themselves next door, and start to discuss issues and raise questions with them during the holding of their conference." The Caricom leaders met at the Americana Hotel in the north coast town of Ocho Rios. The eight member U.S. delegation stayed at the Sheraton Hotel next door.

Mr Bishop's leftist government is reported to be one of those administrations excluded from the CBI, a multi-million dollar trade, aid and investment package for Central American and Caribbean governments.

President Reagan has promised, under the CBI, some 350 million dollars (U.S.) in additional aid for Caribbean Basin governments during this financial year, tax-free concessions to American interests investing in the region, and duty-free access of Caribbean Basin products to the American market.

Guyana's opposition Working People's Alliance (WPA) criticised the timing of the congressional teams dialogue on the CBI, and said: "The WPA asks for assurances that the U.S. presence at the time of the summit is not intended to pressure Caricom or to continue the project of isolating Grenada." The party said Washington's decision to despatch the team to Jamaica might be viewed as not being in the interest of Caribbean independence and sovereignty.

The visit came at a time of concern among the CBI beneficiary governments about whether or not proposed legislation on the trade and investment aspects of the package would be approved by the Congress this year. The aid package has already been sanctioned by Congress. The mission leader was questioned about how soon the total package was likely to emerge from Congress and the State Department issued a statement in Washington saying his remarks had been inaccurately reported.

"A news report had erroneously indicated the committee chairman, Dan Rostenkowski, had said the legislation would not be taken up and the administration felt it was important to get the correct facts out", a statement from the department said.

It added: "According to U.S. Embassy reports from Kingston, Chairman Rostenkowski reiterated in brief remarks to the press that his committee would take up the trade aspects of the CBI legislation during the post-election session". The sessions begins November 29.

## BARBADOS

### U.S. REPORTEDLY BUILDING MILITARY BASE

PA170016 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] The Guyanese newspaper THE MIRROR has reported that the United States is preparing to build a new base in Barbados for its military adventures in the Caribbean region. The newspaper added that progressive circles in the region are following with increasing alarm the military preparations on that island and the role that the strategists in Washington have reserved for it in their war plans.

After charging that the U.S. Pentagon has increased its shipments of weapons to Barbados and is training personnel for the Barbadian Coast Guard Service, the newspaper reported that U.S. warships are visiting that Caribbean territory. Lately, the nuclear aircraft carriers "Carl Vinson" and "Dwight D. Eisenhower" have been stationed there, participating in all kinds of provocative maneuvers around Cuba.

## GRENADA

### GOVERNMENT RELEASES 28 POLITICAL PRISONERS

FL171741 Bridgetown CANA in English 1727 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, Nov 17, CANA -- Grenadian authorities have released 28 political detainees, some of whom were in custody from the March 13, 1979 coup that ousted the administration of Prime Minister Eric Gairy. Government sources today named two of the detainees, who were all released yesterday, as former acting Police Commissioner Osbert James and former Minister of Agriculture Oliver Raeburn.

James was taken into custody two days after the armed overthrow of Prime Minister Eric Gairy by the Maurice Bishop-led New Jewel Movement (NJM). Raeburn was in detention since March 14, 1979. A full list of the released persons is expected shortly.

### BISHOP ADDRESSES BLOODY SUNDAY RALLY IN SIMON

FL230145 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Grenada's prime minister, Comrade Maurice Bishop, has praised some Caricom leaders who, he said, had exhibited qualities of statesmanship at the recently completed Caricom heads of government meeting in Jamaica. Addressing thousands of Grenadians yesterday at the Bloody Sunday rally in Simon, Prime Minister Bishop said there was some leaders who shared Grenada's position that the most important issue was keeping Caricom alive and concentrating on the issues affecting the people of the region.

Prime Minister Bishop said that Grenada was looking forward with anticipation to next year's heads of government summit to be held in Trinidad and Tobago, the 10th anniversary conference of Caricom.

Prime Minister Bishop went on to outline the top (?effort) for a regional integration movement. He said the people of Grenada and the region must continue to struggle for regional integration and unity. This, he said, includes the defense of the Univeristy of the West Indies and other regional institutions.

[Begin Bishop recording] Comrades our task now is to continue that struggle for regional integration and unity, continue that struggle for Caribbean cooperation, continue to avoid the divisions and devisiveness of U.S. imperialism, continue to struggle for our regional institutions, in particular our University of the West Indies when some of these elements are pressing at its sides. [applause]

Our duty is to continue to struggle against imperialism. Our duty is to continue to build our Grenada revolution. Our duty is to continue to walk in the shadow of the footsteps of [word indistinct], of Marryshow, of [word indistinct] and ensure that we, as one Grenada people, [words indistinct] and will ensure the unity of all people. [applause] Long live the struggling people of the Caribbean! [applause] Long live the struggle for Caribbean integration and unity! [applause] Long live the struggle for Caribbean cooperation! [end recording]

That was Prime Minister Bishop as he addressed the Bloody Sunday rally at Simon yesterday.

Earlier in his address Comrade Bishop revealed that Grenada had, in response to claims of human rights violations in Grenada, proposed that a poll be conducted in Caribbean on the question. This poll, Comrade Bishop said, must include economic human rights, political rights and all other human rights held by the United Nations.

Comrade Bishop also pointed to the role of the United States in the conference making the performance of some of the Caricom leaders that of little children. He referred to the U.S. involvement as vulgar, pointing out that the Reagan administration was trying to dictate to the people of the region.

## GDR, CUBAN TECHNICIANS TO INSTALL TELEPHONES

FL171845 Bridgetown CANA in English 1745 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, Nov 17, CANA -- Four hundred and fifty tons of telephone equipment have arrived from the German Democratic Republic (GDR) for the Grenada telephone company. This consignment, which arrived here yesterday by the M. V. "Edgar Andre", is the first of three scheduled to fulfil an agreement between the Peoples Revolutionary Government (PRG) and the GDR under which the GDR has extended a 13 billion U.S. dollar line of credit to enable the expansion and upgrading of the Grenada telephone service.

Included in this consignment are cables, pulse code modulation equipment and automatic telephone exchange equipment.

Three GDR technicians arrived here recently and they will leave the island at the end of this month after supervising the unloading of the equipment from the "Edgar Andre" and checking the proposed site for the radio link between Grenada and the sister island of Carriacou.

Two other technicians will arrive from the GDR in January for an 18 month stay during which they will install and test the equipment and train telephone company personnel in its use and service. They will be assisted by nine Cuban technicians also expected to arrive in January.

The telephone equipment is being supplied by the GDR firm of Elektro Technic Exports/ Imports.

## GUYANA

### PRESIDENT BURNHAM ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO UK

PA192034 Paris AFP in Spanish 1943 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Ocho Rios, Jamaica, 19 Nov (AFP) -- Guyanese President Forbes Burnham will leave tonight for London on an official visit to Great Britain. Burnham will meet with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and ranking British authorities.

The Guyanese president was at this Jamaican ocean resort to participate in the third summit of the Caribbean Community (Caricom) which began meeting on 16 November and adjourned last night. The Guyanese-Venezuelan dispute on the Essequibo region will be one of the topics of Burnham's agenda in the British capital, it was indicated.

## PERU

### STATE OF EMERGENCY DECLARED IN CONTUMAZA

PY222114 Paris AFP in Spanish 1753 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Lima, 20 Nov (AFP) -- The official gazette reports today that the Peruvian Government has declared a state of emergency and suspension of constitutional gurantees for 60 days in Contumaza Province, Cajamarca Department, in the Northern Andean region.

The government's decree states that grave disturbances have disrupted public order and have generated an agitated atmosphere and alarm in that province, to the detriment of normal public and private activities.

The state of emergency and the suspension of constitutional guarantees still prevails in four Ayacucho provinces and in one Apurimac province, southeast of Lima, because, as the corresponding decrees stated, terrorist actions continue in those areas.

The extremist group Shining Path, which has carried out guerrilla actions in Ayacucho and Apurimac departments since mid-1980, yesterday killed another peasant in Chaca, Ayacucho, after setting his house on fire.

## VENEZUELA

### PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS DATE OFFICIALLY SET

PA222209 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2114 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Caracas, 22 Nov (LATIN-REUTER) -- The Venezuelan presidential elections will be held on 4 December of next year, the Supreme Electoral Council officially announced today. The elections will also serve to elect the members of the parliament and representatives of the legislative assemblies.

Venezuelans over 18 years of age will elect a new president for a 5-year term. Thus far there are four presidential hopefuls. They are former President Rafael Caldera, for the ruling Social Christian (COPEI) party; Dr Jaime Lusinchi, a pediatrician, for the opposition Democratic Action party; and leftwingers Teodoro Petkoff and Jose Vincente Rangel.